

CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.)
JOINT COMMITTEE

Annual Report Of The Medical Officer Of Health
for the year
1970

ACKD. BY

Thornbury Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Dursley Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Stroud Rural District

2

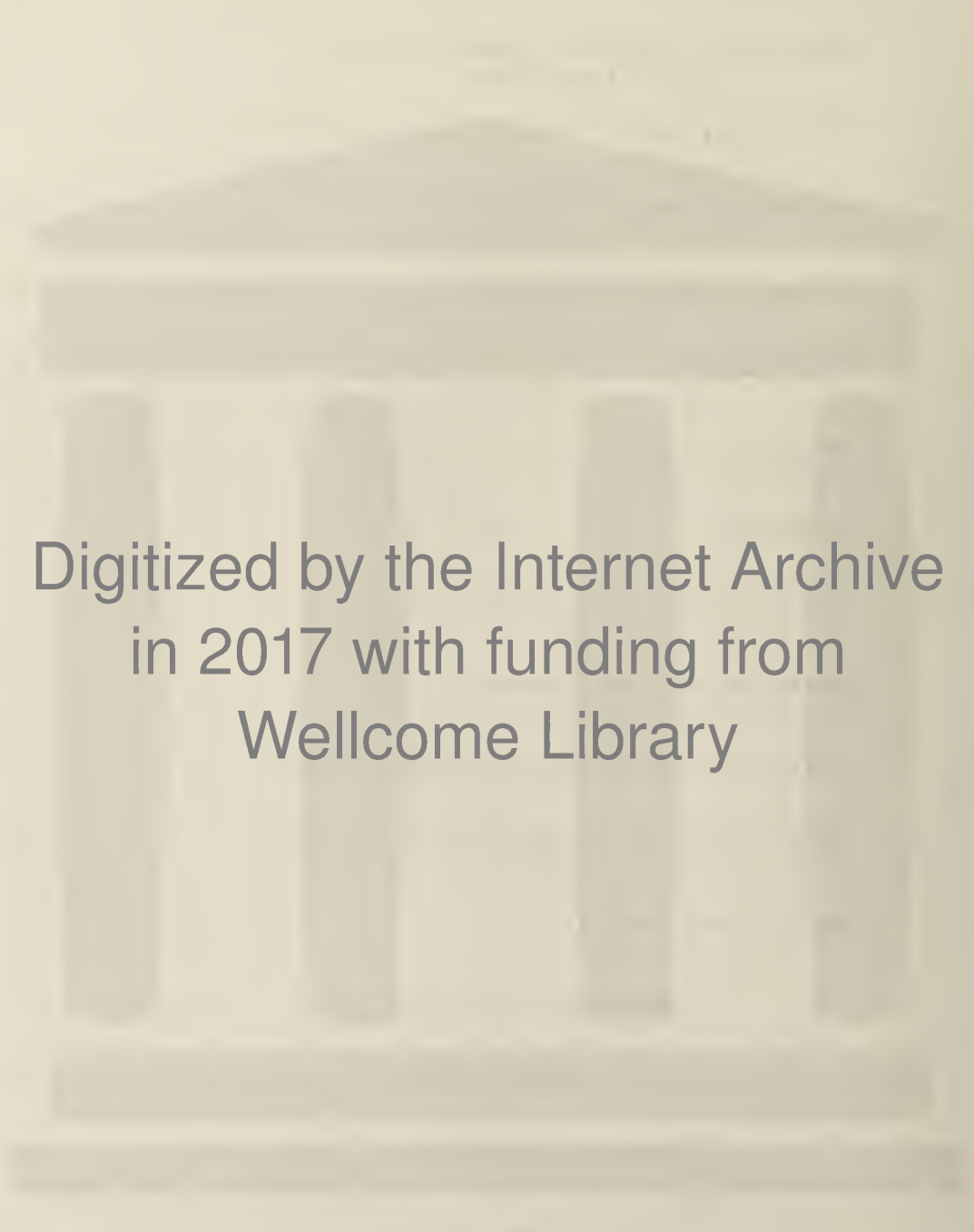
I N D E X.

Page.

Central Gloucestershire United Districts
(M.O.H.) Committee.

Introductory letter by Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen.

The Changing Enemy	1
General Statistics	7
Vital Statistics	10
Infectious Disease	16
Tuberculosis	17
Vaccination and Immunisation	18
Dursley Physiotherapy Centre	20
Housing and Slum Clearance (Composite Table)	21
Meteorological Report (Stroud Area)	22
Environmental Details:	
Thornbury Rural District	23
Dursley Rural District	43
Stroud Rural District	65
Nailsworth Urban District	89
Stroud Urban District	105



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29095724>

THE CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS
(MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH)
JOINT COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

B. V. PROUT, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. P. E. PARKER.

Clerk:

J. L. JUDD, Esq., D.P.A.

REPRESENTATIVES: 1970/71.

Thornbury:

The Rev. W. F. Burlton.
Miss M. Chamberlayne.
Dr. D. H. Fox.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.

Dursley:

Miss J. M. Benton.
B. V. Prout, Esq.
L.G.C.Townsend, Esq., J.P.

Stroud Rural:

P. D. Carter, Esq.
Mrs. P. B. Keith-Roach.
K. Willmore, Esq.
Mrs. A. D. Whitaker.

Nailsworth:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Stroud Urban:

A. F. H. Clinch, Esq.,
Mrs. L. M. Fern.
Mrs. P.E.Parker.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1970.

On the whole the health experience of the Division has been satisfactory during the year, and there are no specific problems to which I would wish to draw your attention, apart from the matters brought up in the subsequent reports.

The population figures for the Districts, apart from Stroud Rural District, show a small steady increase, but the terrific upsurge of population seen in the early 1960's appears now to have passed, and the trend growth in the district would appear to lie somewhere in the region of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 1%. This is perhaps a lull until the outcome of further planning studies and decisions for the whole of Severnside make their impact.

Lung cancer deaths, at 54, showed a continuance of the high death rate from this largely avoidable cause. Road deaths, by comparison, stand at 26 for the year. The Immunisation programme has been vigorously pursued, and the Ministry have recently released the final figures for 1968, both for the County and the country as a whole. They are as follows:

	<u>England.</u>	<u>Gloucestershire.</u>
Whooping Cough.	79	98
Diphtheria.	81	98
Poliomyelitis.	79	95
Smallpox (Children under 2)	35	45

We see, therefore, that in this County we are well above the national average. This is in large measure due to a combination of factors, (a) a computer sends out reminders promptly and repeatedly at the appropriate times, (b) that health staff are alert to the needs for immunisation, and keep a lively health education programme on this subject going, and (c) the fact that mothers and fathers in the County take an enlightened view on this subject, and bring their children for immunisation.

I would like to thank all the Council Members, the Chairmen and Public Health Committees for their constant support given to me during the year and for their enthusiasm for the public health service. I would like to thank my colleagues in the Departments for their unfailing co-operation and help, and to all the many services from whom your Officers receive support and advice on the Council's behalf, I extend sincere thanks.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Old Town Hall,
The Shambles,
STROUD, Glos.

THE CHANGING ENEMY.

The battle of preventive medicine is a continuing struggle, but both the enemy and the battle field are constantly changing. Consequently, no final victory is ever won, and no end is in sight. The scope of preventive medicine is wide indeed. It embraces not only the prevention of disease, but the promotion of healthy living.

Recently, the World Health Organisation definition of health as an aim for the health services has rightly been called into question. This ideal of health being a state of complete physical and mental and social well being is too perfectionist an ideal to be a valid aim for a health service. In striving towards such a goal for everyone, we are in danger of spending disproportionate sums of money on the problems of individuals, and consequently not spreading widely the quite real benefits at perhaps a lower level of achievement which would be of value to large numbers. The aim of a health service should be to enable people to live as full a life as possible in spite of their disabilities. Human beings in their lives fight a steadily losing battle against death and disease, and for many of us there may well be a constant handicap. The most that we can expect and along the lines of defeat and retreat, is that some truce may occur during which we enjoy a spell of stable existence. We have no right to complete health, but we have a right to as full a life as our endowments and capacities permit.

Over the years we can perhaps discern four facets to the running battle of preventive health. At different times, these have assumed individually a dominant position, but even to-day we cannot claim victory in any one of these fields. I would suggest, therefore, that we could classify preventive medicine under the following headings:-

1. The fight against external enemies, and the protection of the individual within his community.
2. The fight against hazards arising within the community from the actions of our fellow men..
3. The fight against ourselves.
4. The fight against our protectors, and the effects of prevention itself.

I will illustrate these four battle fronts by examples from the problems within this Division.

DANGERS FROM WITHOUT THE COMMUNITY:

At the present time, the protection that the individual needs from the dangers coming from outside our country is mainly protection against imported infectious disease. During war time, of course, the situation is entirely different. During the past year, one case of typhoid fever, serologically diagnosed, occurred in the Division. This illness has presumably been contracted on holiday abroad. This occurred within the Stroud Urban District, and resulted in a considerable volume of work over a period of four weeks for the Stroud Public Health Department. Thanks to the most willing co-operation of the people concerned, and a very helpful attitude on the part of relatives and friends who had to be examined, and in some cases kept off work, no further secondary case occurred, and the process of quarantine and checking of food handlers was carried out to the letter, and as expeditiously as it possibly could be. It was in some ways a useful exercise in the techniques of surveillance and quarantine, and has been a useful reminder of the need to keep our routines for such work up to date.

I am in the process of preparing standing orders for the Health Departments, if we should ever be faced with a case of smallpox in the Division.

The preventive services are also concerned with the importation of food stuffs to ensure that no disease enters the community through this channel. In this context the members will note the amount of imported food that is inspected particularly in Nailsworth where the food factory uses the new container system for importing raw materials. Under this system, inland public health authorities have to carry out inspections that formerly were the responsibility of port health authorities. In the south of the Division, we were also involved with dealing with consignments of shell fish which could have been a possible hazard to health if they had not been correctly dealt with at the food manufacturing factory to which they were consigned.

Thus in all these ways, your local health services were concerned with protecting the individual from hazards arising outside his community.

DANGERS FROM WITHIN THE COMMUNITY:

If we turn to the second heading now, and consider the hazards that arise within the community as a result of our own or other people's activities.

We are concerned here with the dangers of pollution, bad housing and the risks that arise from the toxins produced by our very sophisticated society.

The discharge to atmosphere of a toxic chemical used in corn dressing caused concern within the Division at one time until appropriate safeguards were adopted. The discharge of fumes and smell from heavy metal industries throughout the Division has caused concern to people living near, and your Public Health Departments have been concerned in consultation with industry and with the Alkali Inspector in trying to mitigate the effects of industry on the environment. The accidental escape of arsenic from a large chemical factory in the Division caused alarm when it was realized that the death of some animals had resulted from this accident. However, further investigations showed that human beings had not suffered, and, as a result of this accident, improved collaboration between the local authorities and industry has probably emerged.

The Slum Clearance programme in the Division, which constitutes the attack on the adverse effects of poor housing conditions is well into the 90% completion. This means that most of the sub-standard houses erected largely during the Industrial Revolution when man's thoughtfulness for his fellow beings was less in evidence than to-day, have largely been eliminated, either by demolition or by improvements.

The Food and Drug Regulations need constant vigilance and sampling to ensure that no adulteration of our food takes place, and that no toxic material is introduced into the various synthetic food stuffs that are consumed to-day. Because so much of our food stuff is not bought in the simple raw state and subsequently prepared in the domestic kitchen, the risks of food poisoning are in some ways greater to-day than ever before and the Committees will notice from the tables the number of cases of salmonella infection, dysentery, and food poisoning that have occurred during the year.

These are all ways in which the action of our fellow beings within the community can be a danger to us as individuals, and for which the Public Health Department and the preventive medicine services try to provide a safeguard.

DANGERS FROM OURSELVES:

Under the third heading of the dangers we inflict upon ourselves, we consider more especially the faulty habits of living, eating and drinking which contribute to our own ill health. First and foremost, I must once again refer to smoking.

Smoking: The latest report of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians clearly underlines the danger to health of cigarette smoking. Not only does it cause lung cancer, but it is the most potent cause of the aggravation of chronic bronchitis. During the autumn, the health education services ran a campaign in the Dursley area linked with a similar one in Cinderford to emphasize the dangers of bronchitis, the environmental causes that aggravate it, and the ways in which an individual could help himself to lessen the risk of acquiring bronchitis, and also lessen the effect of it if he had got the disease. This disease is one of the major causes of death and absence from work in this country. Lung cancer deaths in the Division totalled 54, and the majority of these would not have occurred if it had not been for cigarette smoking. The risks of lung cancer cannot be too often repeated; they are approximately 1 in 8 for heavy cigarette smokers, but only 1 in 300 for people who do not smoke cigarettes.

Drugs: The misuse of drugs has been giving the preventive services increasing concern. The best evidence available would suggest that although locally quite a number of our young people may experiment with pill taking, and some with smoking cannabis, on the whole, we are not seeing the emergence of hard drug addiction within this Division. Health Education has been asked to provide talks about the dangers of drugs, and these have been given in schools, to parents, and to other organisations. I have personally spoken in schools, technical colleges and various parent and adult organisations on this problem. This is a difficult subject because like the question of education in personal relationships, one needs to walk the narrow path between merely stimulating interest, and usefully informing on this subject. This applies, of course, particularly when one is talking to school children.

Drug taking, however, cannot be considered in isolation. It is only a manifestation of deviant behaviour and aimlessness, and it is perhaps on a par with mindless vandalism and pointless violence which are also on the increase at present. I am concerned that any young person should grow up in our society without acquiring an enthusiasm for life and without seeing the possibilities of interest and happiness in the adult world. There should be no need to escape from reality through fantasy, or "opting out", or through drug taking. Obviously, the vast majority of our young people do find opportunities, and seize them with gusto, but a significant minority fail to do so. This is the kernel of the problem, and one that the social health services need to study in some depth. It is popular to decry the fact that the adolescent worker acquires his money too easily in the present world, but I would doubt if that is a serious disadvantage. I am more inclined to point the finger at the tendency in the modern world to frustrate the growing maturity of young people. To prevent the exploitation of children, successive generations have raised the school leaving age so that children have been compelled to stay at school. This has not really been to compel them to be educated, but to prevent them from being harmfully employed. I think the social attitude towards the employment of young people would prevent this in any case to-day, and it may well be that by keeping certain young people at school who are not academically inclined, we prolong a period of intellectual infancy beyond the point at which it has any significance to that particular individual.

If you are not really interested in an academic career, staying at school and being compelled to do homework, with the prospect perhaps of Training College, University, or further education stretching out ahead may present a vista of a completely pointless existence. The work that is being done bears no relationship to the needs that are felt, nor does the work supply any of those needs. Under such a situation it would seem to me that the work one is doing could become pointless, and indeed the whole existence could perhaps acquire an aimlessness within which this individual fails to perceive where in life they are going to arrive at a niche, and ultimately derive any satisfaction. They are also failing to learn the basic lessons of maturity that what we do shapes our ends, because what they are doing is bookwork, but they are living a life unrelated to bookwork, and acquiring an income from grants or parental help.

For the person driving towards an academic career, the point is there, and the long view can be taken, but for many individuals who stay at school without knowing what they are aiming at, and for others who even go on to Universities and Training Colleges without a clear idea of their ultimate aim, this whole process must emphasize pointlessness, and lead to an attitude of aimlessness. Is it from this type of individual that we draw our deviants, our vandals, our drug takers? Would the answer be to abolish a compulsory school leaving age altogether? To allow those who reach maturity and wish to embark on meaningful adult life to do so provided we had an age rule for the taking up of work? This age rule could vary according to different types of work, much as it has done with regard to young persons being employed in the mines or in other heavy industries. I would suggest that we need to re-think this problem completely, and not to seek to protect young people from exploitation by maintaining them at school when school is no longer relevant to their aims.

Food and Alcohol: Many others of us help to dig our graves with our teeth in over eating, and over indulgence in alcohol produce their own hazards.

Members will notice on the tables the high incidence in the death returns of arteriosclerotic disease and coronary disease. These conditions are certainly aggravated to say the least of it by over eating, over indulgence in alcohol, by lack of sufficient exercise, by the excessive consumption of animal fats.

Home Accidents: These caused more deaths than road accidents, although there has been some fall in the incidence of home accidents in the last two years.

In this Division, we have two Home Accident Committees, one in the Stroud area and one in the Thornbury area, which from time to time try to give publicity to ways of minimising the dangers in the home, dangers that very often arise from faulty habits and carelessness in the way we manage our affairs in the home, but some of the hazards in the home, of course, arise from the sophisticated mechanism that is present in so many houses to-day.

These then are some of the ways in which we ourselves produce the hazards that public health tries to prevent.

Personal Relationships: I cannot leave this sector without referring also to the hazards to successful living that are caused by unwisdom in our behaviour in other respects. I would refer here to the problems of venereal disease, illegitimacy, broken marriages, and all the tragedies, major and minor, that arise from faulty personal relationships. We know that it is more difficult to make a success of teenage marriage; we know that sexual intercourse without contraceptive precautions will result in illegitimate children; we know that an overhasty and immature

approach to sex relationships may be the source of many emotional and social problems, and yet in spite of this, so many still seem to rush down these Gadarene slopes.

"Here is a sin and I'll sin it, and there is the price of sin and I'll pay it."

Do we not all of us all too often gaily think of the first line of this couplet but overlook the second. Preventive medicine through all the work of our E.P.R. services strives to minimise and prevent this type of ill health.

DANGERS FROM PROTECTION:

Finally, we come to the fourth heading, the protection we need from the protectors.

To-day so much is done for families by the State and by charitable services that in some cases the link in people's minds between cause and effect is destroyed so that it is no longer clear for man that if he does not work and support his family they will suffer. In our endeavours to provide support for people in need and in difficulties, we have created a situation where the less discerning and the less responsible no longer relate hazards to their own lack of effort.

There is a family in this Division which with the advent of nearly every large bill gets in touch with the Welfare Services to see which charity is going to pay this one. There are others where the father completely disregards the necessity for regular employment if his family are to have an earned income. There are others on our problem family list who repeatedly put luxuries before necessities in the priority list for purchases. Somehow, they need protecting from this protective umbrella which is destroying the moral fibre that builds a family on a stable basis.

For others, the machinery of our state services has become so enormous and so insensitive to people as individuals that there is a feeling of acute need for a Health Commissioner, or an Ombudsman, who can take up within the huge machine the little complaints and difficulties that beset the ordinary individual in his use of the State service.

It is not only in the emotional sphere and in the dealings with the individual by the State that we need protection from our protectors. On the physical level, there are hazards in the services we provide to prevent disease, and there is a constant need to evaluate critically various preventive measures that are offered. How necessary is vaccination against smallpox for every infant in this country to-day? Do pesticides used for the protection of our foodstuffs pose a hazard to our health? Does the oral contraceptive carry an unreasonable risk? Do we offer to the old and the gravely ill sometimes an extension of life without a real quality of living that makes it worthwhile? I would in this context urge the Councils to consider carefully the provision we make for the elderly. In particular, I think we should consider whether smaller numbers in individual groups of old people's dwellings would not be wiser in the long run than large groups purely for the old. I think we should be considering building up communities rather than stratified sections of the population, and we should perhaps be thinking of community wardens or neighbourhood wardens rather than an old people's warden.

These, then, are some of the ways in which we need protecting from the overcaring of the State and the overintensive mothering of some sections of the population by others. Independence, freedom of action and the satisfaction

that derives from doing something for one's own family, these need to be fostered.

As time goes on then the battle of preventive medicine shifts across the kaleidoscope of difficulties that beset the human being in modern society. As one problem is solved, another appears to emerge, and although we move down through the groups we can never entirely turn our back on the older problems that seem to be under control. Detailed forethought and wise planning can often minimise the hazards that would otherwise arise. In particular in this instance I would refer to the nuclear energy industry.

In this Division we have two nuclear power stations at the moment, and I would suggest that they make less impact on the environment than many of the conventional industries because of the detailed forethought and meticulous care with which they were planned and with which they are run. The costs of dealing with their effluents are probably astronomical compared with the costs incurred by other industries for the same purpose, but this is perhaps an example to them of what we must be prepared to pay as a community if we want to preserve our environment.

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE CENTRAL AREA:

TABLE 1

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	126,800 acres	60,746 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Estimated Population (mid-1970)	116,310	42,410	20,630	30,290	3,980	19,000
Number of inhabited properties.	40,621	14,320	7,347	10,906	1,434	6,614
Number of inhabitants per property.	2.8	2.9 (inc. Caravans)	2.8	2.77	2.77	2.37
Rateable value at 31/12/70	£4,448,628	£1,802,126	£643,070	£1,057,176	£142,241	£804,015
Sum represented by 1d.Rate	£18,171	£7,427	£2,612	£4,250	£542	£3,340
Number of Council Houses	9,217	3,056	1,914	2,172	334	1,741
Percentage of Council Houses (last year's figures in brackets)	22.7 (22.9)	21.2 (22.1)	26.0 (24.0)	19.9 (19.6)	23.3 (22.6)	26.3 (26.2)

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS:

TABLE 2.

Year	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1931	75,058	18,059	13,217	27,402	3,127	8,364
1951	89,185	25,848	16,985	26,790	3,632	15,930
1961	96,670	30,900	18,320	27,390	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	30,970	18,650	28,200	3,700	17,620
1963	99,916	31,500	18,970	27,886	3,760	17,800
1964	103,610	33,940	19,260	28,620	3,760	18,030
1965	106,120	35,690	19,650	28,790	3,760	18,230
1966	109,050	37,900	19,980	29,030	3,790	18,350
1967	111,030	39,060	20,310	29,270	3,840	18,550
1968	113,480	39,880	20,450	30,290	3,900	18,860
1969	115,820	41,890	20,580	30,460	3,920	18,970
1970	116,310	42,410	20,630	30,290	3,980	19,000
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EACH INTERVAL:						
1931 - 1951	5% (.5% per annum)	43% (2.1% per annum)	29% (1.4% per annum)	No increase	16% (0.8% per annum)	1.6% (0.08% per annum)
1951 - 1961	8% (.8% per annum)	20.2% (2% per annum)	8% (.8% per annum)	3% (0.3% per annum)	2% (0.2% per annum)	9% (0.9% per annum)
1961 - 1962	2.5% per annum	4% per annum	1.8% per annum	3% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1962 - 1963	0.8% per annum	1.4% per annum	1.8% per annum	No increase	2% per annum	1.1% per annum
1963 - 1964	3.6% per annum	7.7% per annum	2.5% per annum	2.5% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1964 - 1965	2.4% per annum	4.9% per annum	1.9% per annum	0.6% per annum	No increase	1.1% per annum
1965 - 1966	2.6% per annum	5.8% per annum	1.6% per annum	0.8% per annum	0.7% per annum	0.6% per annum
1966 - 1967	1.8% per annum	5.2% per annum	1.2% per annum	0.8% per annum	1.3% per annum	1.1% per annum
1967 - 1968	2.1% per annum	2.1% per annum	0.7% per annum	3.4% per annum	1.5% per annum	2.2% per annum
1968 - 1969	2.0% per annum	2.7% per annum	0.6% per annum	0.6% per annum	0.5% per annum	0.05% per annum
1969 - 1970	0.4% per annum	1.2% per annum	0.2% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum	0.2% per annum

TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	37,745	12,436	6,954	10,514	1,383	6,458
Farms	959	499	168	260	9	23
Houses and Shops	543	189	116	130	26	82
Public Houses	224	63	39	74	11	37
Hotels & Boarding Houses	28	11	-	11	-	6
Caravans	1,153	888	70	182	5	8
TOTALS:	40,652	14,086	7,347	11,171	1,434	6,614
Percentage served by mains water		99.5%	98%	96.75%	98.1%	99.9%
Percentage served by mains sewer, and Council properties discharging into small Disposal Plants		80.0%	93%	80.5%	86.5%	98.6%

TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 4:

	England & Wales	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Births:</u>	784,482	1,968	797	353	476	69	273
Male		983	384	163	255	36	145
Female		985	413	190	221	33	128
<u>Legitimate Births:</u>	719,738	1,833	751	330	431	66	255
Male		925	363	159	233	35	135
Female		908	388	171	198	31	120
<u>Illegitimate Births:</u>	64,744	135	46	23	45	3	18
Male		58	21	4	22	1	10
Female		77	25	19	23	2	8
Illegitimate Live Births % of total Live Births.	8%	6.8%	6%	7%	9%	4%	7%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	16.0	16.9	18.8	17.1	15.7	17.3	14.4
Comparability Factor	1.00		0.93	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.04
Corrected Birth Rate	16.0		17.5	18.8	17.3	20.4	15.0

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATES per 1,000:

TABLE 5 :

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births.	18	13.2	14	14	15	14	7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births.	12	8.6	8	11	11	-	7
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births.	11	7.1	6	11	8	-	4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births.	23	18.5	23	20	15	-	14

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (Under one year) TABLE 6:

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	14,269	26	11	5	7	1	2
" 1 month	9,663	17	6	4	5	-	2
" 1 week	8,328	14	5	4	4	-	1
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	12,592	24	10	5	6	1	2
" 1 month	8,548	16	5	4	5	-	2
" 1 week	7,343	13	4	4	4	-	1
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths:</u>							
Under 1 year	1,677	2	1	-	1	-	-
" 1 month	1,115	1	1	-	-	-	-
" 1 week	985	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Still Births:</u>							
Total:	10,341	23	14	3	3	-	3
Legitimate	9,297	20	11	3	3	-	3
Illegitimate	1,044	3	3	-	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births	13	11.6	17	8	6	-	11

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE per 1,000 Population:

TABLE 7:

	England & Wales	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Deaths:</u>	575,208	1,259	365	211	370	60	253
Male:		652	195	109	202	32	114
Female		607	170	102	168	28	139
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	11.7	10.8	8.6	10.2	12.2	15.1	13.3
Comparability Factor	1.00		1.36	1.08	0.93	0.96	0.81
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	11.7		11.7	11.0	11.3	14.5	10.8

CAUSES OF DEATH:

		Central Area			Thornbury		
		M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	1	-	1	-	-	-
2.	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Disease.	1	-	1	1	-	1
3.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	2	1	3	1	-	1
4.	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	-	2	-	-	-
5.	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus.	4	1	5	2	1	3
6.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	10	10	20	4	6	10
7.	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine.	18	20	38	5	7	12
8.	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx.	2	-	2	1	-	1
9.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	46	8	54	10	2	12
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	-	25	25	-	7	7
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	-	9	9	-	2	2
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate.	10	-	10	2	-	2
13.	Leukaemia.	3	1	4	1	-	1
14.	Other Malignant Neoplasms.	28	40	68	8	12	20
15.	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms.	1	2	3	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes Mellitus.	3	10	13	1	3	4
17.	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases.	1	1	2	1	-	1
18.	Anaemias.	2	1	3	-	-	-
19.	Mental Disorders.	-	1	1	-	-	-
20.	Meningitis.	1	2	3	-	1	1
21.	Multiple Sclerosis.	-	1	1	-	-	-
22.	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	9	2	11	4	-	4
23.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.	7	6	13	2	3	5
24.	Hypertensive Disease.	9	14	23	1	4	5
25.	Ischaemic Heart Disease.	196	151	347	50	35	85
26.	Other forms of Heart Disease.	27	32	59	11	4	15
27.	Cerebrovascular Disease.	78	118	196	29	35	64
28.	Other Disease of Circulatory System.	29	31	60	6	10	16
29.	Influenza.	7	8	15	1	4	5
30.	Pneumonia.	57	37	94	17	9	26
31.	Bronchitis and Emphysema.	27	3	30	10	2	12
32.	Asthma.	1	1	2	1	1	2
33.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	4	3	7	1	2	3
34.	Peptic Ulcer.	4	5	9	2	1	3
35.	Appendicitis.	1	-	1	-	-	-
36.	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.	4	6	10	1	2	3
37.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	1	1	2	-	-	-
38.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	6	6	12	2	3	5
39.	Nephritis and Nephrosis.	2	2	4	1	-	1
40.	Hyperplasia of Prostate.	1	-	1	-	-	-
41.	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System.	2	6	8	-	1	1
42.	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System.	3	2	5	-	1	1
43.	Congenital Anomalies.	2	6	8	1	3	4
44.	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	4	3	7	-	3	3
45.	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality.	1	2	3	1	-	1
46.	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions.	2	3	5	-	1	1
47.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	20	6	26	11	1	12
48.	All Other Accidents.	9	11	20	4	2	6
49.	Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries.	2	7	9	-	2	2
50.	All other External Causes.	2	2	4	1	-	1
		452	607	1259	195	170	365

	Dursley			Stroud Rural			Nailsworth			Stroud Urban		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
4.	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	4	2	6
7.	2	3	5	6	6	12	1	-	1	4	4	8
8.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	8	2	10	16	2	18	4	1	5	8	1	9
10.	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	5	5
11.	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
12.	2	-	2	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
13.	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	2	5	7	13	12	25	1	3	4	4	8	12
15.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
16.	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
17.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
19.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
21.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2
23.	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
24.	2	5	7	4	3	7	1	-	1	1	2	3
25.	36	28	64	60	42	102	7	7	14	43	39	82
26.	1	1	2	10	15	25	1	1	2	4	11	15
27.	13	17	30	13	32	45	6	2	8	17	32	49
28.	7	8	15	9	7	16	2	1	3	5	5	10
29.	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	1	3	4
30.	9	8	17	20	12	32	3	3	6	8	5	13
31.	5	-	5	7	1	8	2	-	2	3	-	3
32.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
34.	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
35.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
37.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
38.	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3
39.	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
40.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
41.	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	2	3
42.	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
43.	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
45.	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
47.	4	3	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	2
48.	2	-	2	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	3	4
49.	-	2	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	109	102	210	212	168	370	34	28	60	114	139	253

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE 2.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area.
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	327	70	181	21	91	690
Scarlet Fever	8	-	2	6	4	20
Whooping Cough	-	-	4	-	-	4
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	19	55	8	9	1	92
Acute Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	2	4	-	-	22	28
Encephalitis	2	-	1	-	-	3
Malaria	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	6	-	-	-	6
Mumps	1	-	-	-	-	1
Salmonella Infection	3	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS:	363	136	197	36	119	851

TUBERCULOSIS:

B. C. G. PROGRAMME IN SCHOOLS:

TABLE 10:

CENTRAL AREA:

No. Invitations	No. Acceptances	No. Tested	Heaf Positive	Heaf Negative	Vaccinated	Heaf Positive Class				Sent for Xray	Positive B.C.G.
						1	2	3	4		
2,772	2,514	2,328	239	1,985	1,965	23	18	4	1	2	24

TUBERCULOSIS: SUMMARY OF POSITION at 31st December, 1970:

TABLE 11:

	Central Area.		Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	
<u>On Register at 31/12/69:</u>								
Pulmonary	333)	451	101)	43)	105)	9)	75)	99
Non-Pulmonary	118)		48)	13)	31)	2)	24)	
<u>New Cases:</u>								
Pulmonary	7)	10	2)	1)	4)	-)	-)	1
Non-Pulmonary	3)		1)	1)	-)	-)	1)	
<u>Transfers-In:</u>								
Pulmonary	2)	2	-)	-)	-)	-)	2)	2
Non-Pulmonary	-)		-)	-)	-)	-)	-)	
<u>Total Removals:</u>								
Pulmonary	40)	46	8)	15)	8)	1)	8)	11
Non-Pulmonary	6)		-)	3)	-)	-)	3)	
<u>On Register at 31/12/70:</u>								
Pulmonary	302)	417	95)	29)	101)	8)	69)	91
Non-Pulmonary	115)		49)	11)	31)	2)	22)	

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN IN 1967 - 1970 WHO HAVE BEEN VACCINATED AND IMMUNISED IN THE DIVISION

Vaccinated or immunised against	Thornbury			Dursley			Stroud R.D.			Nailsworth			Stroud U.D.			Central Area								
	67	68	69	70	67	68	69	70	67	68	69	70	67	68	69	70	67	68	69	70				
(1) DTP POL/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(2) DTP/VAC	74	172	569	57	14	88	218	5	21	90	308	7	2	10	60	1	22	63	242	1	133	423	1397	71
(3) DT POL/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) DP/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) DT VAC	2	4	13	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	16	1
(6) DIP/VAC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(7) PER/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8) TET/VAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9) POLIO ORAL	78	178	589	57	15	93	213	5	21	92	302	4	2	11	61	1	24	67	235	1	140	441	1400	67
(10) POLIO INJECTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	-
(11) SMALLPOX	85	248	205	-	26	98	61	-	52	122	63	-	3	19	33	-	36	70	35	-	202	557	397	-
(12) MEASLES	107	245	235	-	37	104	73	-	69	139	142	-	7	22	42	-	55	97	72	-	275	607	564	-
(13) TRIPLE BOOSTER	46	158	35	1	22	78	1	-	25	56	3	-	2	7	6	-	26	44	4	-	121	345	48	1
(14) POLIO BOOSTER	37	76	29	1	8	29	1	-	4	9	1	-	-	2	-	-	6	9	3	-	55	125	34	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. ANALYSIS OF STATE OF PROTECTION
OF CHILDREN IN THE DIVISION WHO WERE BORN IN 1967 - 1970.
% protected against

Number of children resident in District born in:		Diphtheria (1 - 6)	Tetanus (1-3,5,8)	Fertussis (1,2,4,7)	Polio (1,3,9,10)	Smallpox (11)	Measles (12)	Triple Booster(13)	Polio Booster
<u>THORNBURY R.D.</u>									
1967	861	93	93	90	93	59	36	56	21
1968	861	90	90	89	90	51	34	35	14
1969	824	76	76	75	77	25	29	4	4
1970	825	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
<u>DURSLEY R.D.</u>									
1967	386	95	95	94	94	48	28	45	3
1968	386	90	90	89	89	44	32	36	11
1969	363	62	62	62	60	18	21	0	0
1970	360	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<u>STROUD R.D.</u>									
1967	467	94	94	93	94	51	38	57	11
1968	456	91	91	91	91	40	39	32	7
1969	418	76	76	75	75	16	34	1	0
1970	428	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
<u>NAILSWORTH U.D.</u>									
1967	69	97	97	97	96	70	65	62	7
1968	50	94	94	94	94	76	54	30	6
1969	69	90	90	90	91	48	62	9	0
1970	66	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
<u>STROUD U.D.</u>									
1967	362	95	95	94	94	47	37	60	5
1968	361	87	87	86	86	37	33	31	6
1969	338	74	74	74	72	12	22	1	4
1970	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>CENTRAL AREA:</u>									
1967	2,145	94	94	92	94	54	36	55	13
1968	2,114	90	90	89	89	45	35	34	10
1969	2,012	74	74	73	73	20	29	2	2
1970	1,976	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0

DURSLEY PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The following is a report on the treatments undertaken at the above Clinic during the year:

"During 1970, a total of 553 patients made 5,847 attendances and received a total of 11,519 treatments. There were 503 new cases and 50 remained under treatment from 1969.

Comparison with the figures for the previous year show an increase of 23 new cases, 310 attendances and 864 treatments.

Of the total number treated 109 were private patients referred by their own Consultants and Doctors, 14 were treated under our arrangement with the local Football Clubs, and the remaining 380 under the National Health Service arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The National Health Service patients were referred by the Consultants at Gloucester, Stroud, Standish, Cheltenham, Bath, Bristol, Southmead, Frenchay, Winford, Berkeley and the Orthopaedic Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley.

Of these the greatest number of 254 were referred through the Gloucester Hospitals group, and 95 patients came through the Bristol Hospitals. There were 26 cases from the Clinic at Norman Hill, and the remainder from the other sources listed.

At the three weekly evening clinics 28 patients made 529 attendances and received 1,075 treatments.

Transportation of patients by Ambulance was seriously interrupted for six weeks during the drivers' strike and unfortunately the Hospital Car Service were prevented from operating during this period. Patients already on treatment lost 118 attendances, whilst those new patients requiring transport were unable to start treatment until the strike ended.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDITIONS TREATED.

Arthritic	49	Ear, Nose and Throat	17
Spinal	182	Elbow	8
Hip	11	Dislocation	11
Shoulder	25	Gynaecological	2
Knee	34	Miscellaneous & Major	
Foot	16	Injuries..	20
Fractures of all kinds ...	64	Minor Injuries	41
Lung	12	Cerebral	6
		Skin	3

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES
IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Position as at 31st December, 1970.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area.
(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955.	809	234	450	120	374	1987
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	689	313	513	71	337	1923
(c) Total number of unfit houses.	1,498	547	963	191	711	3910
(d) Number of houses demolished.	221	251	335	15	438	1260
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished).	287	96	295	96	82	856
(f) Number of houses made fit, (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants.	865	120	333	35	176	1529
(g) Total number dealt with to date.	1,373	462	963	146	696	3610
(h) Percentage of total dealt with.	91.6%	84.5%	100% of original programme.	76.4%	97.9%	93%

STROUD AREA.
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is a report compiled by Mr. J. Powell on weather conditions in the Stroud area during 1970:-

Site at Pitchcombe, Stroud.

		<u>Monthly Temperature (Farenheit)</u>	
	<u>Monthly Rainfall.</u>	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
January	3.88 inches	40.1	33.5
February	1.89	45.0	37.6
March	2.77	44.2	30.1
April	2.26	52.5	34.2
May	1.31	67.2	44.0
June	2.63	73.9	48.2
July	2.89	68.5	49.7
August	3.06	70.6	49.4
September	2.85	67.0	45.8
October	0.97	59.1	51.2
November	5.81	52.6	37.4
December	1.79	43.3	30.7
Total Rainfall: 32.11 inches			

Rain fell on 194 days.

Wettest Day	August 19th	1.11 inches
Wettest Month	November	5.81 inches
Driest Month	October	0.97 inches.
Hottest Day	June 10th	88°F.
Coldest Night	January 6th	13°F.

THORNBURY
RURAL DISTRICT.

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

F.W.Perry, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Dr. D. H. Fox.

Clerk of the Council.

Adrian M. Kelly, Esq., Ll.B.(London), Solicitor.

COUNCILLORS:

R. C. Barningham, Esq.	P. Knight, Esq.
R. Beech, Esq.	S. R. Luce, Esq.
B. G. Booth, Esq.	Miss M. E. Mace.
Rev. W. F. Burlton.	D. McFarland, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq. (Until May, 1970)	L. A. Osborne, Esq. (Until May, 1970)
L. W. Bosisto, Esq. (Until May, 1970)	R. E. Pawsey, Esq.
Miss M. Chamberlayne.	F. W. Perry, Esq.
Mrs. V. E. E. Clark.	E. R. G. Porter, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ducie.	W. H. J. Pullin, Esq.
C. W. Dyde, Esq.	D. H. L. Pearce, Esq.) Until
C. H. England, Esq.	Mrs. W. M. Pearce.) May, 1970
W. Fowler, Esq.	Mrs. H. Raggatt
Dr. D. H. Fox.	W. H. Richards, Esq.
C. H. T. Goscombe, Esq.	F. A. Routley, Esq.
A. P. Gough, Esq.	Mrs. M. Sollars.
L. Gray, Esq.	G. Strange, Esq.
R. J. Green, Esq.	A. J. Sweet, Esq.
B. Gunnery, Esq.	G.K. Singleton, Esq. (Resigned)
R. J. Gwinnell, Esq. (Until May, 1970)	Major R.D. Stump (Until May, 1970)
Mrs. M. Haddrell.	W. J. H. Tully, Esq.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.	Mrs. O. D. Trump. (Until May, 1970)
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.	Mrs. M. K. Vowles.
G. James, Esq.	D. J. Winstone, Esq.
Mrs. J. I. James.	Mrs. P.J.O. Wells) Until
Major E. K. Judd.	J. Whelpton, Esq.) May,
	Mrs. F. C. M. Williams) 1970.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

E. R. G. Porter, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Miss M. Chamberlayne.

Members:

R. Beech, Esq.	Mrs. M. Haddrell.	F. W. Perry, Esq.
Mrs. V. E. Clarke.	Mrs. T. Hinchey.	Mrs. H. Raggatt.
C. W. Dyde, Esq.	F. G. Hopkins, Esq.	Mrs. M. Sollars.
Dr. D. H. Fox.	G. James, Esq.	G. Strange, Esq.
A. P. Gough, Esq.	S. R. Luce, Esq.	A. J. Sweet, Esq.
B. Gunnery, Esq.	R. E. Pawsey, Esq.	Mrs. M.K. Vowles.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	R. Huntington, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	F. Rummens, M.A.P.H.I.
Area Public Health Inspectors:	G. E. Brown, M.A.P.H.I. A. G. Watmore, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Assistant:	M. A. Raynor, Cert. Meat Insp.
Pests Officer:	H. P. Poole.
Pests Operator:	N. J. Rogers.
Clerks:	Miss J.G.Lane (Until August, 1970) Miss M.Thorpe (Resigned May, 1970) Mrs. E. J. Snell (From August, 1970) (Part-time)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the following pages I set out my contribution to the Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the Thornbury Rural District.

The development of the district continues at a steady rate, and generally the position in respect of the environment can be regarded as satisfactory. There are, however, exceptions to this generality; these problems have occupied a considerable amount of time and energy, and sometimes without any satisfactory conclusions. I refer to atmospheric pollution, both from industry and from domestic oil-fired boilers; intensive poultry keeping, otherwise known as Factory Farming; and complaints relating to noise. In my view it is desirable to continue to improve the liaison with other authorities in order that we can all work for the benefit of the general public.

In respect of Atmospheric Pollution, the Liaison Committee operating with one industrial concern has achieved much useful work. It is to be regretted that despite efforts to extend this to other industries, it has not yet been found possible to do so. At this point I think it worth while to mention the 'Sabrina' project, which is being undertaken by Bristol University into many aspects connected with the Severn Estuary. The initiation by this Authority and the support given to our Medical Officer in respect of environmental problems has resulted in joint consultations with Planning and Health Authorities on both sides of the Severn Estuary. As I foresaw when we initiated the visit of Dr. Craxford - Warren Springs Laboratory - to our district at the end of 1968, these problems need to be considered on a wide basis.

On many occasions during my years of service with this Authority, I have found them to be in the forefront of progress and enterprise. In this connection, therefore, it is of interest to record the engagement of Consultants to undertake an Organisation and Methods Investigation of the Council's activities. On this occasion, perhaps, I can be forgiven for being cynical, when it appears likely to be detrimental to the work of the Public Health Department, at a time when there is so much need for research and surveys into the wide aspects of environmental health.

Conclusion:

The changing trends of previous years are continuing, and reveal the need for a broad outlook in all aspects of our work. Changes in the Establishment have had an unsettling effect, and in these conditions one is appreciative of the loyalty of staff and colleagues.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued support.

R. HUNTINGTON.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Stokefield House,
Thornbury,
Bristol.

1. HOUSING:

A. Generally:

In the country as a whole, there has been a depression in the building industry. In all spheres, unemployment has continued to rise, and it is not unnatural that despite private enterprise housing continuing in the district that there has been a fall-off in new houses completed.

The emphasis on Council Housing has been given to units for the Older People, and it will be seen that there is a slight reduction in the Waiting List.

Improvement Grants are playing a big part in improving the stock of existing houses; this is an extremely interesting and worthwhile responsibility of the Department.

B. Council House Waiting List: In Letting Areas:

No.	Lettings Area.	Existing Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway.	1,235	192
2.	Pilning, Severn Beach, Aust and Olveston.	167	56
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury.	991	215
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Stone, Hill, Rockhampton, and Alkington.	254	33
5.	Berkeley, Hinton and Hamfallow.	409	79
TOTAL:		3,056	575

C. Building Programme:

Private Enterprise:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Plans submitted under Building Regulations:	867	1134	1051	932	589	564	532	861
New Dwellings erected:	450	441	337	371	334	280	350	318

Council Programme: New Dwellings provided in 1969 and 1970.

	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Units for Slum clearance provided	Nil	Nil
Units for General Need.	18	Nil
Units for Aged Persons.	17	28

D. Table showing the progress made in dealing with Unfit Houses:

(a)	Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	809
(b)	Number of Unfit Houses which have subsequently come to our notice	689
(c)	Total number of Unfit Houses	1,498
(d)	Number of houses demolished	221
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	287
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	865
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	1,373
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	91.6%

2. NOISE:

During the year it has been necessary to take noise level readings for a variety of reasons. With the exception of one industrial activity, noise from this source has been satisfactorily dealt with by the ready co-operation of industry.

The Planning Authority and its Officers are now appreciative of the need to consider the noise aspect in relation to the siting of works and industry. Problems have arisen due to uncontrollable changes both in operations and intensification of use in respect of industry.

3. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

Survey: The two Deposit Gauges are being maintained at Walning Farm and Brynleaze Farm, both in the Northwick Pilning area. They have been supplemented by two 8-port volumetric gauges sited at Marsh Common and Blackhorse Hill. After initial instructions by the Public Analyst the staff are maintaining and operating these appliances and carrying out the tests.

Unfortunately the Public Analyst's Annual Report is not yet available for a comprehensive report to be presented at this time of preparing my Report.

Preliminary figures for the year ending March, 1970, indicated by the deposit gauge, show that both the deposits and SO₃ compare favourably with previous years, viz, 83 - 93 tons per square mile per year, and 0.45 to 0.50 mgms. per 100 m² per day.

The volumetric gauges have not yet been operating a full year. There appears, however, to be fairly wide daily fluctuations, and the significance of this is being investigated further. The filters are being used for periodic tests for the existence of heavy metals.

It should be mentioned that some concern has apparently arisen among agriculturalists and others of the possibility of pollution by heavy metals. A survey is being organised during the forthcoming year to check upon the position.

4. SEWERAGE:

The Council's Engineer has prepared schemes to serve the majority of the unsewered areas of development in the district. The general position is as follows:

- (a) South West Scheme, serving the villages of Pilning, Severn Beach, Easter Compton, etc. (parishes of Almondsbury, Pilning and Severn Beach).
Approval was confirmed in January 1969, and the Scheme is progressing well.
- (b) Cromhall, Rangeworthy and Tytherington; a comprehensive scheme to serve these three parishes started.
- (c) Stone and Woodford (Parishes of Stone and Alkington); the scheme has been designed to serve these villages in conjunction with a future Motorway Service Area. The scheme is making good progress and is being extended to serve the village of Newport.
- (d) Thornbury; a scheme has been designed and approved to serve the next phase of growth of Thornbury town; and this discharges partially treated effluent directly to the River Severn. At this site a plant for de-watering and pressing of sludge is being installed. The outfall sewer has been laid, and the whole scheme should be completed before the end of 1971.
- (e) Schemes have been designed to serve the needs of Berkeley Heath, Halmore (Parish of Hamfallow) and Purton, and Sharpness (Parish of Hinton), and to provide a Treatment Works with effluent to the River Severn. This will be the final phase in dealing with sewerage from Sharpness. The first phase was the sewerage of Sharpness with untreated sewage discharged via old culverts to the River Severn.

It is worthy to note that the treatment plants to serve Schemes Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 are comprised of a PASVEER DITCH, with a final settlement tank, and it is anticipated that these will produce extremely high quality effluents.

5. WATER SUPPLIES:

The Rural District is in the supply area of two Statutory Authorities:

- A. Northern Parishes supplied by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

Mains laid:

<u>Alkington</u>		4" mains	198 yards.
<u>Hinton</u>		6" mains	804 yards.

Number of new connections: 10.

Bacteriological Examinations:

Specimen results at draw-off points are set out hereunder:

Sample from:	Salisbury Lodge, Ham.	1 Pier View Villas, Sharpness.	The Elms, Stone.
Date:	27-2-70	27-2-70	27-2-70
Number of colonies per 1 ml. on Agar @ 37°C. in 48 hours.	1	Sterile	2
Presumptive Coliform Organisms	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.
Faecal Coli	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.	Absent in 100 ml.

REMARKS: The bacteriological condition of each of the above consumer sample was satisfactory.

Typical Analysis: River Severn Raw Water.

Sample taken:	15-7-71
Number of colonies per 1 ml. on Agar @ 37°C. in 48 hours.	1590
Presumptive Coliform Organisms.	Present in.... 1.0 ml. Absent in 0.1 ml.
Faecal Coli.	Present in ... 1.0 ml. Absent in 0.1 ml.

B. Southern and Central Parishes: Bristol Supply.

Mains laid: (In yards)

Parish.	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	15"
Almondsbury (Severn River Authority)	6		78			X (Trunk Mains)
Alveston	33	473	354			
Charfield		119				
Falfield	7			184	140	
Olveston		175				
Patchway			35	233	119	17 X
Thornbury	4	1187	1724	191	423	18 X
Tytherington		507				
TOTALS:	50	2461	2191	608	682	35 X

Bacteriological Examinations:

Result of routine sample at domestic tap - Thornbury - 19-8-70.

<u>Plate Count:</u>	
24 hours @ 37°C.	54 orgs./ml.
72 hours @ 22°C.	> 300 orgs./ml
<u>Coliform bacilli:</u>	
(probable number per 100 ml.)	3
<u>Esch. coli (Type I):</u>	
(probable number per 100 ml.)	0

C. Bacteriological Results of samples taken from various supply points:

Raw Waters:

Works:	No. of Samples Examined.	Average Number of Faecal Coliforms per 100 ml.	Average Number of Non-Faecal Coliforms per 100 ml.	Colonies on Agar 2 days @ 37°C.
BARROW	74	48	63	83
LITTLETON	50	13,036	32,543	642
ALDERLEY	23	8	8	4
FRAMPTON	22	3	6	13

Treated Waters:

Works:	No. of Samples Examined.	Number free from Faecal Coliforms.	Number free from Non-Faecal Coliforms.	% Satisfactory.
BARROW	50	50	50	100
LITTLETON	365	365	365	100
ALDERLEY	46	45	45	98
FRAMPTON	43	43	42	98

Remarks:

Unsatisfactory samples at Alderley and Frampton were due to chlorination difficulties. Work carried out and subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

6. CAMPING AND CARAVANS:

Number of Caravan Licences issued to date	115
Number of Caravan Licences in operation	46
Total number of Caravans and Chalets	888
Number of unauthorised Sites	Nil
Number of Licences not fully complied with	3

7. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960:

A. Food Hygiene Visits:

Food Shops
(including Bakeries)

Butchers	30
Shops	96
Restaurants and Canteens	49
Food Preparing Premises	9
Licensed Premises	15
Market Stalls	9
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	20
Bakehouses	4

In general, good standards are maintained. In only a few cases have warning letters been necessary, with re-visits.

B. Food Complaints:

Visits made	32
-------------------	----

In respect of Food Complaints, samples have frequently been submitted for analysis. Occasionally there have been no grounds for complaints, and in other cases warning letters have been authorized by the Committee.

C. Inspection of Food:

Visits to:

Slaughterhouses	329
Shops	12
Market Stalls	1
Other Premises	1

D. Food Condemnation (Generally):

383 lbs. of various foods condemned during the year.

E. Meat Condemned:

Tuberculosis	102 lbs.
Other Diseases	4,555 lbs.

F. Table showing Animals killed and inspected; carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned.

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Deer
Number killed and inspected	409	20	25	518	2,353	24
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	-	2	2	7	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	91	8	1	28	363	-
% of numbers inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci.	22.5	40.0	12.0	5.7	15.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	7	-
% of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
<u>Cysticerci Bovis:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

A. Registration and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices	3	52	6
Retail Shops	3	142	56
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.....	-	3	18
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	-	25	(10 14
Fuel Storage Depots ..	-	2	-
Totals;	6	224	104

Number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections
to Registered Premises 124

B. Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	168
Retail Shops	615
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	15
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	246
Fuel Storage Depots	8
Total:	1,052

Total Males: 434
Total Females: 618

C. Analysis of Reported Accidents:

Causes of Accident	Offices	Retail Shops	Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens.
1. Machinery	-	-	-
2. Transport	-	-	-
3. Falls of persons	-	-	1
4. Stepping on, or striking against, object or person ..	-	-	-
5. Handling goods	-	-	-
6. Struck by falling object ...	-	1	-
7. Fires and explosions	-	-	-
8. Electricity	-	-	-
9. Use of hand tools	-	-	-
10. Not otherwise specified	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	1	1

9. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:PART I.INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	18	8	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	79	10	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	97	18	-	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M.	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)
Making of boxes or other receptacles, or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper.	8
TOTAL:	8

10. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1923:

Number of Licences in current use 91
 Number found not to comply 2
 Number of visits 277

A considerable amount of effort was put into this aspect of duties, chiefly as the result of the coming into operation of the new Codes of Practice, and the trend to instal larger storage capacity, and modern pumps, etc.

11. PEST CONTROL:

A. RODENT CONTROL:

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of Properties.	13,790	530
Number of properties inspected following notification, and nearby premises.	704	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	319	82
(ii) Mice	185	31

Total number of Contracts 69

Total value of Contracts £940. 17s. Od.

B. OTHER TREATMENTS:

Ants, Flies, Fleas, Cockroaches,
 Bugs and Wasps 294
 Major Infestations 10
 Fumigations 7
 Surveys 87

C. SEWER TREATMENTS:

The annual sewer treatment was carried out with a negative result in all areas.

D. TOTAL INSPECTIONS 4,126

12. SCHEDULE OF GENERAL VISITS BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Water Supply	42
Drainage	183
Factories	18
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Licensed Premises	15
Public Cleansing	42
Atmospheric Pollution	172
Sampling	83
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	124
Petroleum	277
Caravans	156
Animal Boarding Establishments	7
Noise	42
Health Education	18
Infectious Diseases	92
Miscellaneous Visits	477
Housing	354
Improvement Grants	517

SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING:

Biological Milk Samples	Nil
Chemical Water Samples	9
Bacteriological Water Samples	26
Faecal Specimens	76
Icecream	7
Other Foods	20
Atmospheric Samples	67

D U R S L E Y
R U R A L D I S T R I C T .

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

C. W. Hill, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

H. A. Pate, Esq.

COUNCILLORS: 1970/71.

Mrs. C. M. Barrie.	W. Noad, Esq.
Miss J. M. Benton.	A. N. Owen, Esq.
P. Brooke, Esq.	E. A. Panes, Esq.
J. W. Chappell, Esq.	A. R. Price, Esq. (Resigned April, 1971)
F. J. Davis, Esq. (Deceased May, 1971)	J. D. Price, Esq.
J. S. Eley, Esq.	B. V. Prout, Esq.
L. D. Gale, Esq.	F. G. Ratcliffe, Esq.
Mrs. D. Gould.	The Rev. T. A. Ryder, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.Met.S.
T. C. Gould, Esq.	S. G. Sims, Esq.
W. L. Hearle, Esq.	R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
J. B. Jenkins, Esq.	R. W. Tocknell, Esq.
Mrs. H.M. Jones.	R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.
L. T. Keedwell, Esq.	N. V. Watkins, Esq.
F. G. Newman, Esq.	

R. C. Workman, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF. (As at 31st December, 1970)

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	T. B. Chaffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	C. W. R. Fisher, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	J. Pullin, M.A.P.H.I., Air Pollution Control Diploma
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	M. E. Lockett.
Pests Officer:	G. O. Townley.
Public Health Department Clerk:	Miss M. C. Lovell.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my tenth Annual Report.

As time passes it is found that the general public make more and more use of the Public Health Department; complaints vary from those concerning house repairs to the likelihood of the atmosphere in a country parish being polluted by sulphur dioxide. We also get complaints which are alleged to have some public health significance, such as overgrown gardens which could harbour rats, or private roads which are in a bad state of repair.

On occasions so many complaints of no real public health significance are received that the investigation of them interferes with routine duties, but it will be understood that until a complaint is investigated one does not know quite how serious, or justified, it is.

When dealing with applications for approval to proposed heights of chimneys to serve large new boilers it was thought prudent to ask the Council to agree to a maximum amount of sulphur dioxide which could be discharged to the atmosphere from the new installations; this being based on the type and quantity of fuel which the firms in question indicated they proposed to use. When these figures were given in black and white, the effect was electric; many members of the Council and public alike were horrified. Many of them had obviously never considered that such quantities were discharged from chimneys. The guidance given by the Ministry in calculating the height which a chimney requires to be is based on the sulphur content of the fuel, the quantity to be burned, the topography of the site and the height of buildings near the chimney.

It is also interesting to ponder on the quantity of sulphur dioxide which is discharged to the atmosphere at very low level from domestic dwellings burning solid fuel or oil; or from a series of chimneys serving boilers from an industrial estate.

This is my reason for recommending that development by industry should be watched very carefully and not permitted to take place in the bottom of a valley with steeply sloping banks on which domestic premises are built, for example, the Hack Mill Area, Wotton-under-Edge.

It was very interesting to note the following comment in the Spring 1971 copy of the journal "Clean Air", the official Journal of the National Society for Clean Air, and I quote: "For example, we do not know enough about the problem of sulphur dioxide. We know it is corrosive and damages metal and has a deleterious effect on plant life. But how dangerous is it and what are its effects on human beings? Is the policy of high stacks, which we use in this country for its dispersal, enough? Should we start thinking about a policy of desulphurisation of fuels or should we be looking for a viable and economical means of the recovery of sulphur from flue gases? These are just a few of the questions which have still to be answered." The Journal also reminds us of what Shakespeare said through Hamlet - "This most excellent canopy, the air, - this brave o'er hanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire, - why, it appears no other thing to me but a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours".

The subjects of Atmospheric Pollution and Noise Control become more complex as more intricate machinery, plant and equipment are manufactured and as new legislation becomes law. When considering estimates I felt it wise to advise Council that whilst they would probably avoid legal proceedings as far as possible in these cases, if the Council did become involved in legal proceedings where the firm employed consultants I might find myself in the position of having to recommend that the Council also use Consultants.

The work of the Department has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and further details of this are given in the body of the Report.

Once again I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council for their support; to my colleagues for their co-operation and to the members of the Department for their continued hard work.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley, Glos.

1. FLOODING:

During the year the Council has continued to insist that something must be done to ensure the free flow of water from the River Cam into the Gloucester/Sharpness Canal, and, as a result of this insistence, the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board has appointed Consulting Engineers to investigate the problem.

Unfortunately the Scheme to clear and improve the River Cam from Cam Mills to Draycott Mills was not carried out and, at the time of writing, difficulties are being experienced with some riparian owners in connection with the Council's proposal to deposit spoil from the river on to their land.

Agreement has been reached with regard to a voluntary Clearance Scheme to be carried out on the stream running from Hillesley Road, Kingswood, to the Little Avon, and it is anticipated that it will be carried out during the summer of 1971.

2. NOISE:

Several complaints were received during the year and concerned industrial or commercial premises.

Complaints in Dursley alleged noise nuisance at night, principally from a new engine test bed put in by a large industrial firm. The firm concerned have employed noise consultants in an endeavour to pin-point the source, or sources, and with a view to reducing the noise levels. They have co-operated by stopping the use of an experimental test bed at certain hours.

Complaints have also been received from residents in Wotton-under-Edge in connection with noise from a commercial premises. The source of trouble was found to be a new cooling tower for compressors; the firm concerned employed the manufacturers of the equipment to fit properly designed silencers which have reduced the noise to an acceptable level.

One firm in Dursley sought our advice when considering increasing the ventilation to an electric motor testing bed. They were given the appropriate advice, namely to install large slow running fans and to insulate adequately all the trunking.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

A. Refuse Collection:

A weekly collection service is given throughout the District.

The Paper Sack System of Refuse Collection has continued in use at Group Dwellings built by the Council.

The Council again considered the possibility of introducing a Paper Sack System of Refuse Collection throughout the District. From a hygienic standpoint they consider it a good system, but from a financial point of view consider it too costly.

B. Dustbin Hire Scheme:

This Scheme continued to operate during the year, with the annual charge remaining at 6/- per Bin. The following Bins were issued:

Initial Issues	112
Replacements	160
Total:	272

Total number of Bins on hire at the end of the year 2,801.

C. Sack Holders:

26 Sack Holders were also issued to the occupiers of Council properties built especially for old people. At the present time there are 91 sack holders in use throughout the District.

D. Refuse Disposal:

During the year the central Refuse Tip at Everside Lane, Cam, has continued in use.

Planning Permission has been granted to the Motorway Contractors to win gravel from an adjoining field, and, as a result of this, approximately three acres of further tipping space are being made available to the Council. At the time of writing it is anticipated that a further area of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the same field will also be made available to the Council by the Motorway Contractors.

E. Bulky Refuse:

During the year the Council agreed to give a free service to householders for the collection of bulky refuse and the demand for this service has very much increased. A special collection is made on Saturday mornings and the service is very much appreciated. In addition, a Pound has been made available at the entrance to the Refuse Tip where householders can take their unwanted refuse, including garden refuse, at any time. Tremendous use is now made of this facility, both during the evenings and at weekends.

F. Salvage:

The following table shows the quantity of salvageable materials which were collected and sold during the year:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	105	7	0	0	949.	19.	0.
Mixed Metals		10	0	17	71.	1.	6.
Scrap Iron	2	1	2	0	8.	6.	0.
Rags		4	0	0	2.	0.	0.
	108	2	2	17	£1,031.	6.	6.

A local firm continued to take our waste paper until October and paid £9. per ton; unfortunately, however, the Mill was badly damaged by a fire and following that incident the firm's policy was altered. As a result the firm now buys only cardboard from us at £12. per ton. The remaining waste paper is sold to a firm in Cardiff who pays £7. 10s. per ton for a minimum load of $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons, or £8. 5s. 0d for a minimum load of 10 tons.

4. HOUSING:

(A) UNFIT HOUSES:

Action taken under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.

Number of Notices of Time and Place served	9
Number of houses demolished	11
Number of houses closed	9
Number of houses made fit	13
Number of houses added to list of Unfit Houses	12

Table showing progress in dealing with unfit houses:

(i) Estimated number of unfit houses in area (As returned to Minister in 1955)	234
(ii) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	313
(iii) Total number of unfit houses	547
(iv) Number of houses demolished	251
(v) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)	96
(vi) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	120
(vii) Total number on which formal action has been initiated	462
(viii) Percentage of total dealt with	84.5%

(B) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

Number known to be in Multiple Occupation	9
Number estimated to need attention under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961	3
Number of Notices served	Nil

(C) RENT ACT, 1957:

Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
--	-----

(D) HOUSING ACT, 1969, Section 46:

Number of Certificates of Provisional Approval granted	1
---	---

(E) The following is a Report from the Housing Manager for which I thank him:

(a) Number and Type of Council Dwellings completed in 1970:

2 x 1-Bed.Bungalows at Cotswold Terrace, Nympsfield	2
11 x 1-Bed.Bungalows, Dryleaze Court, Wotton-under-Edge)	14
3 x 2-Bed. " " " " " ")..	
19 x 2-Bed.Bungalows, The Croft, Cam, Phase 1, Part 1)	51
16 x 1-Bed. Flats " " " " " ")..	
16 x 2-Bed. Flats " " " " " ")	
Total New Dwellings	67
Re-lets	97
<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF LETTINGS ...</u>	<u>164</u>

(b) Total Number of Dwellings under Construction at end of 1970.

Slimbridge. The Close, Tynning Crescent.	4 x 3 Bed. Houses
	8 x 2 Bed. Bungalows
<u>TOTAL under Construction ...</u>	<u>12</u>

(c) Number of Families re-housed in 1970:

Special Allocation to Industry	24
From Unfit Properties:	
Old People	3
Families and Others	3
	<u>6</u>
From General Waiting List:	
Old People	46
Families and Others	81
	<u>127</u>
For Other Reasons:	
Evictions	4
Other Special Cases	3
	<u>7</u>
<u>TOTAL number re-housed:</u>	<u>164</u>

(d) Waiting List:

Number of Applicants on Waiting List	254
Old People	68
Other Applicants	186

(e) Number of Outstanding Allocations for Local Industrialists:
(Not included on Waiting List) 66

(H. FORD. Housing Manager)

5. REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:

The following is a Report from the Engineer and Surveyor for which I thank him.

(A) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

New Works	Nil
New Extensions	Box Road, Cam. (270 Y.L. Foul Sewers)
New connections to Sewers in Parishes where sewers recently laid	7 (as above)
Total of new connections to Sewers excluding the above and new properties	12
Conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs.	1
% of properties served by main sewers	93%

(B) HOUSING:

(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

Made under Housing Act, 1969:

Number of Applications	38
Number of Approvals	38
Value of Work involved	£40,421
Value of Grants made	£19,546
<u>TOTAL</u> since start of Scheme	<u>558</u>

Standard Grants:

Number of Grants made	7
Value of Grants	£795
<u>TOTAL</u> since start of Scheme	<u>290</u>

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL GRANTS: £225,121

(b) NEW HOUSES BUILT DURING 1970:

(i) Council Houses	(See Housing Manager's Report)
(ii) Private Houses	134

(N.R.W.LEE, Engineer and
Surveyor)

6. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

A. FOOD HYGIENE:

296 visits were made during the year in connection with food and food hygiene.

During the year several food complaints were received and investigated. The Council decided to take one prosecution and this concerned the sale of mouldy cream slices from a mobile delivery van. Both partners in the firm were fined £10. with £4. costs.

A second prosecution concerned an employee in a Bakery who had previously been warned about smoking. Two charges were made, namely, that he did not refrain from the use of tobacco while in a food room and that he did not keep as clean as was reasonably practicable all parts of his person which were liable to come in contact with the food. He was fined £10. on the first count, £5. on the second, and ordered to pay £8. costs.

B. ICECREAM AND ICE LOLLIES:

(i) Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Icecream:</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Grades</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	18	11	3	3	1

Ice Lollies: Three samples were taken to check the pH value. The samples were found to be satisfactory.

(ii) Registration of Premises for the Sale of Icecream:

Number of applications received	1
Number of applications granted	1

Total number of Premises registered 89

C. MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL REGULATIONS), 1959.

New Registrations of Distributors of Milk 4

Total number of Distributors of Milk 34

D. LICENSED PREMISES:

There are now 36 Licensed Inns and Hotels in the District.

E. FOOD INSPECTION:

The following foodstuffs were examined and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:

Tinned Meats	18 lbs.
Other Tinned Foods	86 lbs.
Frozen Foods (due to cabinet breakdown)	4 cwts. 8 lbs.
Other Foods	1 cwt. 16 lbs.

TOTAL: 6 cwts. 16 lbs.

FOOD PREMISES AND DISTRIBUTORS IN THE DISTRICT.

PARISH TYPE OF PREMISES	Cam	Coaley	Dursley	Kingswood	North Nibley	Nympsfield	Slimbridge	Stinchcombe	Uley	Wotton-under-Edge	Outside Area	TOTAL
Grocers	12	2	11	3	2	2	3	-	2	7	-	44
Confectioners	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	15
Multiple Stores	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baker/Pastrycook	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7
Grocer/Greengrocer	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Fruiterer/Greengrocer	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
Fishmonger/Fruiterer /Greengrocer	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish/Grocer/ Greengrocer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fishmonger/Fried Fish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Butchers	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	10
Cafes & Restaurants	3	-	7	-	-	1	5	-	1	2	-	19
Hawkers of Food	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	6	6	21
Distributors of Milk	10	1	8	-	-	-	4	-	1	8	2	34
TOTAL:												169

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following tables give details of Registration, General Inspections and Contraventions:

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year.	No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices	-	40	10
Retail Shops	-	101	51
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	-	11	9
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	152	70

Total number of visits of all kinds to premises registered under the Act..... 103

Analysis of Contraventions:

Contraventions in respect of:

	<u>Number found</u>
Section 4. Cleanliness	2
5. Overcrowding ..	-
6. Temperature	4
7. Ventilation	5
8. Lighting	1
9. Sanitary Conveniences	4
10. Washing Facilities	1
11. Supply of Drinking Water	2
12. Clothing Accommodation	1
13. Sitting Facilities	-
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15. Eating Facilities	-
16. Floors, passages and stairs	2
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery ..	-
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ..	-
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23. Prohibition of heavy work	-
24. First Aid	2
Other Matters	7
TOTAL:	31

Exemptions:

Number of applications for exemption received Nil

Prosecutions: Nil

Accidents reported: 1

8. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

A. Measurement of Air Pollution:

Our Daily Volumetric Apparatus continued in use at Cam House School, Cam, and the following are the results received:

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			Ratio: Sm/SO2
	Microgrammes per cu. m.			Microgrammes per cu. m.			
	Av.	Min.	H.D.	Av.	Min.	H.D.	
	Daily Reading			Daily Reading			
January	20	4	51	77	46	164	.26
February	22	6	62	72	47	109	.31
March	24	9	68	70	44	151	.34
April	12	5	29	69	49	129	.17
May	11	4	32	65	49	93	.17
June	8	3	20	67	36	126	.12
July	5	3	10	54	30	80	.09
August	13	3	30	48	0	94	.27
September	14	2	33	55	38	101	.25
October	20	4	56	46	29	62	.43
November	14	4	30	43	33	61	.33
December	32	4	166	55	36	156	.58

(H.D. denotes Highest Daily Reading)

(b) Dark Smoke:

Number of Contraventions recorded 2

(c) Furnaces: (Section 3)

Notifications received of proposal to install furnace 9

Applications for prior approval 2

Number of cases in which alterations were required Nil

Applications granted 2

(d) Height of Chimneys (Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 6)

Number of applications for approval for
height of proposed chimneys 2

9. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	70	23	1	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises.)	15	2	1	-
TOTAL:	85	25	2	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	1	-	2	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August List required by S.133(1)(c)
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	32
Textile Weaving	12
Paper Bags	24
TOTAL:	68

10.

WATER:

A. PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES:

	<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis</u>
Number of Samples taken:	10	4
Number found to be:		
Satisfactory	5	4
Unsatisfactory	5	-

The results of the Chemical Analyses did not indicate any of the water supplies as being plumbo-solvent.

Samples for Chemical Analysis were also taken from:

- (a) A well where it was thought that sheep dip may have contaminated it.

Result: Presence of pesticides less than 0.0001 p.p.m.

- (b) A lake.

Result: Some pollution and a watch needed on oxygen content if lake to be stocked by trout.

B. MAIN WATER SUPPLIES:

As a result of complaints to the Department, samples were taken and the results are as follows:

Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1	2	3

Chemical Analysis:

<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1	-	1

The unsatisfactory bacteriological examination results were obtained from a house served by a storage tank and a sample taken following the cleansing of the tank was satisfactory.

C. WATER CRESS:

I was informed during the year that the new owner of the watercress beds at Crowell Brook, North Nibley, intended to discontinue their use.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES.
(RESULTS OF SOME OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN)

Address:	26 Court Meadow, Wotton- u-Edge.	Rose Cottage, Monkham Thorns, Kingswood.	Stable Cottage, Owlpen.	Lodge, Easter Park Farm, Nympsfield.	Easter Park Farm, Nympsfield.
Source:	Mains	Shallow Well	Spring	Spring	Spring
Date:	18-2-70	18-2-70	17-3-70	15-7-70	15-7-70
Reaction: pH	7.3	7.1	7.8		
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (parts per million)					
Total Dissolved Solids	334	699	318		
Loss on Ignition	32	161	48		
Mineral Matter	302	538	270		
Total Hardness	272	496	258		
(a) Permanent	72	212	84		
(b) Temporary	200	284	174		
Chlorine (as Chloride)	15	70	14		
Free Ammonia	0.042	0.048	0.06		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.008	0.012	0.022		
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.5	1.8	0.8		
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001	0.002	0.05		
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hrs. 27°C)	-	0.54	-		
Fluorine (F)	-	-	-		
Lead (Pb)	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Iron (Fe)	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Copper (Cu)	Nil	0.1	Nil		
Zinc (Zn)	Nil	Nil	0.1		
Residual Chlorine	0.04	-	-		
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable numbers per 100 ml)					
Coliform bacilli	0	90	0	11	50
Bact. coli (Type I)	0	2	0	0	0
Plate Count					
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	15	2	2	0	8
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	12	610	120	150	110

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES.
(RESULTS OF SOME OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN)

Address:	9 Woodland Avenue, Dursley.	Watson Bridge Farm, Kingswood.	9 Woodland Avenue, Dursley.	Parkers Lodge, Stancombe, North Nibley.
Source:	Mains	Well	Mains	Shallow Spring
Date:	19-8-70	26-8-70	15-10-70	15-10-70
Reaction: pH		7.4		7.4
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (parts per million)				
Total Dissolved Solids		726		462
Loss on Ignition		94		59
Mineral Matter		632		403
Total Hardness		496		354
(a) Permanent		216		70
(b) Temporary		280		284
Chlorine (as Chloride)		38		21
Free Ammonia		0.010		0.036
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.010		0.024
Nitrate Nitrogen		8.8		1.8
Nitrite Nitrogen		Nil		0.001
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hrs. 27°C)		-		-
Fluorine (F)		-		-
Lead (Pb)		Nil		Nil
Iron (Fe)		Nil		Nil
Copper (Cu)		Nil		Nil
Zinc (Zn)		Nil		Nil
Residual Chlorine		-		-
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u> (Probable numbers per 100 ml)				
Coliform bacilli	2	50	3	180+
Bact. coli (Type I)	0	13	0	180+
Plate Count				
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	85	80	10	16
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	136	400	> 300	1250

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES AND POPULATION
SUPPLIED FROM THE PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.

Parish	Total Population (Estimated)	Houses with mains supply		Houses served by standpipes		Houses with private supplies	
		Est. No.	Est. No.	Est. No.	Est. No.	Est. No.	Est. No.
Cam	5,518	2,220	5,487	3	8	8	23
Coaley	741	232	711	5	12	6	18
Dursley	5,329	1,812	5,315	2	5	3	9
Kingswood	968	332	959	2	3	3	6
North Nibley	780	234	750	-	-	10	30
Nympsfield	414	88	405	-	-	3	9
Slimbridge	960	299	948	-	-	4	12
Stinchcombe	502	138	468	3	8	10	26
Uley & Owlpen	1,321	404	1,267	2	6	17	48
Wotton-under-Edge.	4,097	1,495	4,061	-	-	12	36
TOTAL:	20,630	7,254	20,371	17	42	76	217

11. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Table showing number of occupied sites and number of Caravans
accommodated on these Sites at the 31st December, 1970.

No. of Sites	Number of Caravans which Site will accommodate		Permanent	Temporary	Exempt from Licensing
		Total Caravans			
1	37	37	Yes		
1	7	7	Yes		
1	2	2	Yes		
8	1	8	Yes		
1	10	10		Yes	
2	1	2		Yes	
6	1	6			Yes
20		72			

Towards the end of the year, three applications for Planning Permission were being considered by the Planning Authority.

One application was in respect of the construction of a Site for Touring Caravans in the Wotton-under-Edge area.

A second application was for a temporary site at Cambridge for six Caravans for the exclusive use of Motorway employees.

The third application was in respect of a site at Coaley for two Caravans, to be used by people on holiday.

12. RODENT CONTROL:

A. The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in District (As per Valuation List 31/3/70)	7,844	260
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	411	1
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	75	1
(ii) Mice	39	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,432	147
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	62	45
(ii) Mice	47	13

The table given below shows the number of Maintenance Treatment Agreements which are in operation at the present time.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value of Contracts.</u>
Business Premises	29	£191.25
Farms	18	£160.50
Schools	21	£32.50
	<u>68</u>	<u>£384.25</u>

Three Contracts were terminated during the year, and four new ones were negotiated. Two premises changed hands and the Contracts were transferred accordingly.

B. SEWER TREATMENTS:

No sewer treatments were necessary during the year.

13. INSECT PESTS:

During the year the Rodent Officer has carried out 15 treatments against fleas.

14. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936:

Number of installations licensed at the 31st December, 1970	50
Number of installations where the storage capacity was increased	2

15. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM:

One Factory in Dursley is licensed for the storage of the above and now has one Store only for 12 tons of Carbide of Calcium.

16. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Total number of Registered Premises	19
---	----

17. RAINFALL:

The following rainfall was recorded by the Council's rain gauge situated at these Offices, and the comparative figures for 1969 are also given:

	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1969.</u>
January	4.34 inches	3.02 inches
February	2.71	2.32
March	2.06	2.87
April	2.17	1.23
May	0.90	5.82
June	2.20	1.40
July	3.99	3.69
August	3.64	2.40
September	3.28	1.47
October	1.37	0.41
November	6.28	4.29
December	1.84	3.09
	<u>34.78 inches</u>	<u>32.01 inches</u>

18. SEPTIC TANKS:

The charge made by the Council's Contractors increased from 45/- per hour to 55/- per hour, as from the 1st April, 1970.

	Number of Emptyings during year.	£.	s.	d.
Private Tanks	121	640.	9.	3.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is wholly or partly recovered.....	22	171.	5.	0.
TOTAL:	143	£811.	14.	3.

Final emptyings were made in 16 instances where owners had had their house drainage connected to the public sewer, and 4 new septic tanks were installed.

19. COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS:

727 complaints and requests were received and dealt with by the Department during the year.

20. NOTICES SERVED ON OWNERS:

	<u>Number served.</u>	<u>Number completed.</u>
Informal Notices	87 ...	74
Statutory Notices	6 ...	3

21. SUMMARY OF VISITS:

General Public Health	1,871
Housing	782
Infectious Disease	152
Meat and Food Inspection	296
Sampling	20
Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	740
Civic Amenities Act	138
TOTAL:	<u>3,999</u>

STROUD
RURAL DISTRICT.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

H. J. Keene, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

W. H. Maddocks, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

P. J. Gadsden, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Major L.H.W.Barrington.
T. F. Begley, Esq.
D. J. Bullock, Esq.
P. D. Carter, Esq.
F. Chapman, Esq.
Mrs. V.M.E.Chapple.
H. G. S. Clarke, Esq.
Mrs. M. M. Clarke.
J. H. Dorsett, Esq.
W. E. Duncan Young, Esq.
C. J. Gammans, Esq.
M. Gardner, Esq.
W. S. C. Green, Esq.
D. Harris, Esq.
J. I. Hinds, Esq.
H. W. T. Jago, Esq.
C. W. C. Joyce, Esq.
H. J. Keene, Esq.

Mrs. P.B.Keith-Roach.
Mrs. D. Lewis.
The Hon. J. L.Lindsay.
Mrs. E. J. Lock.
W. H. Maddocks, Esq.
R. P. Nicholas, Esq.
B. L. W. Parker, Esq.
Mrs. V. O. Poulden.
G. A. Pugh, Esq.
R. S. Rand, Esq.
J. S. Scott, Esq.
J. F. Sollars, Esq.
Mrs. K. A. Tincker.
M. West, Esq.
Mrs. A. D. Whittaker.
K. Willmore, Esq.
Rear Admiral G. Willoughby.
Mrs. A. Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:	H. F. Critchley, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., F. Inst. P.H.E.
Senior Health Inspector:	C. G. Howell, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H., D.I.S.A.A.
Health Inspector (Housing):	B. L. Breakwell, M.A.P.H.I.
Health Inspector/Engineering Assistant:	D. C. Ind, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Student Health Inspector:	J. Whitney.
Senior Building Inspector:	W. H. Ryan.
Building Inspectors:	M. R. Whittaker, A.I.A.S. A. F. Greenwood.
Engineering Assistant:	M. E. Fletcher, M.I.C.W. (Appointed Resident Engineer 1/10/70)
Surveyor's Assistant:	L. H. W. Butler, M.S.A.A.T. (from 1/10/70)
Depot Superintendent:	E. J. Ladbroke.
Assistant Superintendent:	D. Cooper.
Pests Officer and Technical Assistant:	D. Jones.
Secretary:	Mrs. V. Gurr.
Clerk/Shorthand Typists:	Mrs. S. Fulton. Mrs. A. Mills.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my seventeenth Annual Report to the Council for the year 1970.

The year has been a busy one and I am glad to report progress in three policies affecting the environmental health of the district.

Firstly, the improved refuse collection system using disposable polythene sacks has been operating since July in the parishes of Stonehouse, King's Stanley and Leonard Stanley. It has been well received by almost all householders and in my opinion represents a big advance hygienically.

It will be extended in 1971 to cover the Nailsworth Urban District and the parishes of Minchinhampton, Horsley, Woodchester and Rodborough. I hope it will be possible to complete the area in 1972.

Secondly, the Housing Act, 1969, coupled with the progressive policy adopted by the Council has resulted in a significant and pleasing increase in Improvement Grants for older houses (114 compared with 45 the previous year). The increased activity generally in this sphere is well illustrated in the graph produced later in the Report.

Thirdly, good progress has been made in the sewerage of the district. The new Nailsworth Valley Sewer, Stage 1 (Dudbridge to Lightpill) has been completed, and Stage 2 (Lightpill to Nailsworth) commenced. The Brownhill scheme is also making satisfactory progress. Schemes are being submitted covering Minchinhampton, Box, Horsley and Pitchcombe and I hope it will be possible to begin these in 1971.

The latest White Paper on Local Government reorganisation envisages that the Stroud Rural District Council will cease to exist as a separate entity in 1974. Much more progress will, I hope, be achieved in these remaining years.

I would thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Health Committee and other Chairmen and members of the Council for their encouragement and support. Also all members of the staff of the department for their hard and loyal work and my other colleagues for their co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

John Street,
STROUD.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:

Disposal of industrial wastes, domestic refuse, indiscriminate dumping, sewage disposal, atmospheric pollution, noise - these are just some of the problems facing the increasing population of this Country. There is also an all round increase in prosperity and leisure and an increasing demand from the public for a safe and healthy environment. Unfortunately however, pollution of our environment is becoming an even more complex and important public health, social and economic problem with legal and even political repercussions.

The rural as well as the urban Public Health Inspector is already involved with many of these problems. Much of his routine work deals with the prevention of pollution of streams by sewage or of the air by smoke, the collection and controlled tipping of household refuse with the minimum of nuisance, noise abatement, slum clearance and the improvement of old houses.

A. WASTE EFFLUENTS:

Industrial wastes are often of a very complex character and may be toxic or harmful. In some areas even the low standards set many years ago by the Royal Commission are not being attained. In the Stroud area however, final effluents sampled by the River Authority have been generally satisfactory.

The Joint Sewage Works at Stanley Downton was originally designed for a dry weather flow of 1 million gallons per day for a population of 40,000 but quickly became seriously overloaded. Several costly extensions have been made to the Works to cope with 3 million gallons per day and a population of 50,000. During 1970 the sludge digester was in the course of being extended and it was a continual battle to keep the plant up to the demands placed upon it. At the end of the year the new digester tank was structurally completed and ready for installation of the specialist equipment whilst delays to the heater house building had been overcome.

1970 saw the Nailsworth Valley Sewer Scheme under construction - Stage 1 was completed by the end of the year and Stage 2 should proceed in 1971 along with the Brownhill, Pitchcombe, Box and Horsley sewerage schemes. The old and small sewage works at Minchinhampton will then be discontinued.

B. AIR POLLUTION:

It should not be thought that air pollution is a problem associated only with built up and industrial areas. There are numerous examples of pollution from rural sources. In this rural district of Stroud there are for instance a number of iron foundries, and quite recently at Brimscombe new cupolas have been installed to deal with increased production at one of them.

The Clean Air Act 1956 gave us useful powers to tackle the pollution of the atmosphere by boilers and furnaces, and the 1968 Act to control chimney heights. Plans and specifications were submitted by the Company and carefully examined by the Health Department, particularly in view that there had been some periodical complaints in the past. Following discussions with the Management, precautions in the form of wet grit arrestors and fume extraction were required and the cupola heights were calculated in accordance with the Act and the Ministry's recommendations for cold blast cupolas.

Unfortunately we have an additional and usually unpredictable problem in our area due to the hilly nature of the ground. Industry is invariably in the valleys and the sharply rising hills on either side cause considerable difficulty in designing plant. For planning and cost reasons chimneys cannot achieve indefinite heights and are, for all practical purposes usually between 60 and 100 feet in height. In other words, they are still down in the valley and obviously any smoke emitted finds great difficulty in dispersing with the minimum of nuisance and its effect is more concentrated. High velocity plumes are obviously desirable here.

Complaints were made to the Health Department during 1970 when the cupolas were operating, particularly in the summer months when windows were open and residents were in their gardens or the wind was in a certain direction.

At other times of the year, under inversion conditions there was also grounds for complaint. The Health Inspector pointed out that the waste gases were not being properly burnt before final discharge and that it was essential to keep a flame in the stacks all the time. With the present system this was only taking place intermittently. The firm were therefore advised to install an after-burner.

Apart from the complaint of excessive smoke from the cupolas unpleasant fumes are discharged from the foundry by the shell moulding processes and the use of resin coated foundry sand.

A scheme was planned to collect all these fumes in the foundry and duct them into the cupolas in an attempt to burn them before final discharge. When the necessary work and modifications had been carried out the first test run proved disastrous, due to excessive blow back. It was essential to dismantle the pipework immediately and leave the foundry fumes to discharge from an upright stack only a little above building height thus concentrating the nuisance to nearby residents at one particular point. Further research by the company in conjunction with the installation engineers and the British Cast Iron Research Association revealed that with the existing size and design of the wet arrestors it was not a practical possibility to discharge the foundry fumes with the cupola fumes.

Obviously the matter could not be allowed to rest there. Whilst the Foundry Management pursued their enquiries it was decided that the Health Department would seek advice from the Department of Environment, Alkali Works Inspectorate. The Alkali Inspector deals, amongst other things, with hot blast furnaces whilst cold blast furnaces such as those under consideration are the responsibility of the local authority. In the past however, this Department has been on amicable terms with the South and West England District Inspector and a meeting was arranged near the end of the year for him to discuss the problems with the Medical Officer and Senior Health Inspector and to visit the plant.

The Alkali Inspector confirmed that the height of the Cupolas required by the Health Department was correct and agreed that to avoid trouble with emissions from cold blast cupolas it is essential to burn the waste gases before final discharge. This could best be done by installing a gas or oil fired after-burner.

The fumes from the core burning were a far more difficult problem and it was felt that it was not practicable to burn them. It was recommended that the height of discharge should be increased so that they are discharged along with the waste gases from the cupolas. From a topographical point of view this is not an ideal situation but it is expected that conditions will be improved, although a cure cannot be guaranteed. These problems will be actively pursued in 1971 in an endeavour to find a satisfactory compromise.

The Coal Concentration Centre at Stonehouse still continues to give cause for occasional complaint concerning coal dust and diesel fumes. A very comprehensive article concerning this coal depot appeared in the 1968 Annual Report and it is not therefore proposed to discuss the problems again at length. It is sufficient to say that due to technical and labour difficulties the conditions originally agreed with the Company had not always been carried out. Further improvements to machinery had however been made and towards the end of the year a new mechanical suction sweeper capable of sweeping in confined spaces was put into service. Monitoring with the Standard Gauges was continued throughout the year by the Health Department and generally the results, with the exception of the months of May and June, were as satisfactory as could be expected.

It is always difficult to assess the extent and exact nature of atmospheric pollution because of the variety of pollutants. In addition to its direct link with the respiratory diseases, air pollution may indirectly affect the health and well being of people because of its affect on vegetation, buildings, increased costs in cleaning and artificial lighting, and property values. Quite apart from the nuisance to residents it is not fair to the management of our industries to build houses close to the factories, for plant cannot always operate continuously without fault and consequent pollution of the immediate neighbourhood. It is equally unfair to permit the rapid growth of existing small industries in the centre of residential areas and so create considerable problems where previously none existed.

C. NOISE:

There are a number of definitions of "Noise" but probably the simplest is that it is 'Unwanted Sound'. Most of the sounds to be heard in the environment are unwanted, from traffic, from aircraft, from industry, from services such as Refuse collection and milk deliveries, and from clubs and places of entertainment.

Reaction by the public against noise is growing rapidly. In 1968 the Health Department received 6 complaints of alleged noise nuisances. In 1969 there were 14 complaints, and during 1970 the number rose to 27. Any nuisances or annoyance is a subjective quantity. Criteria laid down in the British Standard 4142: 1967 can give a good guide to an assessment of community reaction. However an isolated complaint may come from a neurotic person, or a small group whose unjustified complaints may be due to a more widespread dissatisfaction about conditions in general. Actual examples encountered, included the lady who complained of noises at night from a factory which was not working a night shift and who admitted that she could not sleep with the noise from a clock ticking in her bedroom. Another complained of everyone else's dog barking except her own which appeared to be the noisiest in the street each time the Inspector called. Disputes with the neighbours, disappointment with the house and its position in general and a feared increase in the rates were all part of

the general dissatisfaction. Such factors as personal feeling must never be taken into account in the assessment of annoyance, and criteria and the law usually refer to the 'ordinary reasonable person'. Common sense must always prevail, and the experience of the Public Health Inspector as the impartial observer is invaluable.

Many of the justified complaints of excessive noise came, as one would expect, from the more industrial valleys, particularly the Golden Valley and the Woodchester and Stonehouse areas. A number of these complaints were due to shift work at factories and occurred at night usually between 10.30 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. when people were trying to go to sleep. In one particular case, the use of a diesel dumper truck was discontinued at night. A noisy compressor was moved to a different part of the factory and finally its use was discontinued. Re-arrangement of shifts also became necessary.

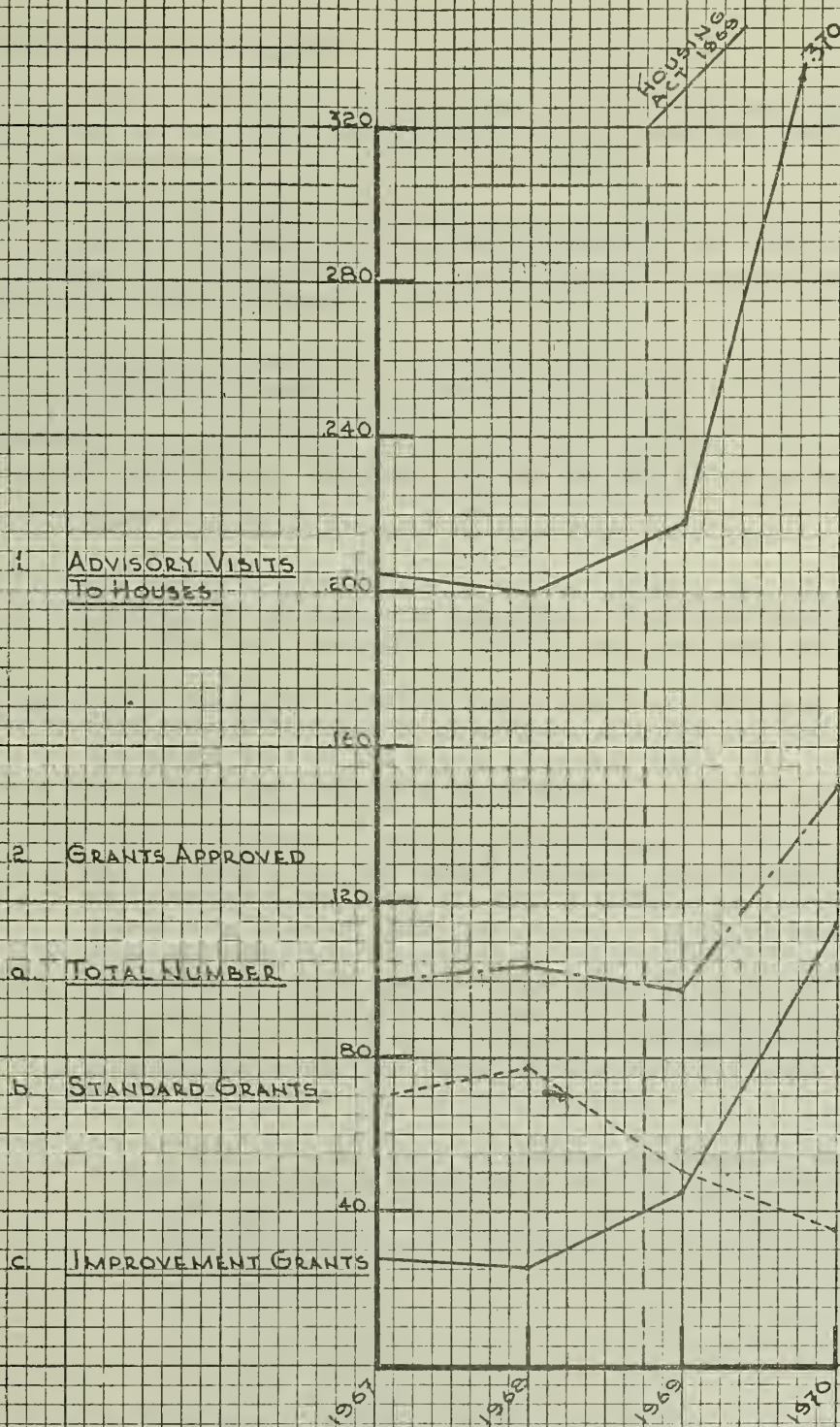
Industrial noises during the daytime have also received attention, and a number of improvements have been successfully carried out. On the whole Industrialists have been co-operative once they have been made aware of their legal and social responsibilities and it was not found necessary to take statutory action during the year.

Reducing noise levels is nearly always costly, and sometimes difficult, and great care is needed in advising industry. Knowledge of the insulating or deflecting properties of materials and types of construction, in addition to understanding the basic rules of sound propagation is necessary. In the problems of noise, as in air pollution, the Stroud valleys again present their own peculiar difficulties for the effects of reflection and absorption are often unpredictable in practical conditions.

When investigating local noise complaints it has sometimes been noted that the most obtrusive noise is traffic noise. Buses, milk tankers and heavy lorries are the worst offenders but usually the complainants make no objection to this source because they say that it is fairly constant and they are used to it. It is the new or altered sound at the factory that provokes people into complaining.

Close liaison with the County Planning Authority is becoming increasingly important where new industrial premises are scheduled or existing industries wish to expand. It is reassuring to note that the Planners are now inserting conditions and standards on some of their Planning Consents where installation of noisy machinery may cause annoyance to neighbouring residents. Separate industrial land zoning and screening of other users by distance is surely necessary if we are to maintain any sort of rural peace.

FIGURE 1



STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSE IMPROVEMENT STATISTICS

D. IMPROVING OUR OLDER HOUSES:

This is the first complete year since coming into operation of the Housing Act 1969, which substantially altered the conditions relating to grants for the improvement of houses.

The White Paper preceding the Act indicated that the balance of need between new house building and improvement was changing and that within the total amount of public investment a greater share should go to the improvement of older houses.

FIGURE 1 shows the trend in the application of the Improvement Grant scheme in this district during the period 1967 to 1970. The overall picture follows the national trend which has been for a considerable increase in the improvement of houses and it would seem, therefore, that the main objectives of the Act are being achieved.

The following points will be seen from the Diagram:-

1. The number of visits made to houses indicate the substantial increase in the number of enquiries. This must inevitably be higher than the actual number of applications dealt with.
2. (a) The total number of grants dealt with shows a considerable increase in accordance with the national trend. The slight fall in the number of grants dealt with in 1969 was due to the changeover in schemes.
2. (b) The number of Standard Grant approvals both in 1969 and 1970 shows a considerable decrease. This is desirable as in recent years there has been a tendency to improve houses with Standard Grant assistance to a modest standard, which was sometimes inadequate to achieve the thorough renovation of the property. The scheme prior to the coming into force of the new Act provided little financial incentive for an owner to apply for an Improvement Grant where the cost of additional works was likely to be considerably in excess of the extra grant help he would receive.
2. (c) This shows the very substantial increase in the number of Improvement Grants being dealt with and indicates that a far higher proportion of properties are being improved to the best possible standard, having regard to their situation and physical condition.

The following illustrations show examples of the improvement of properties under the Improvement and Standard Grant schemes:-

(i) IMPROVEMENT GRANT:

This Grant is used for the complete renovation of properties to a high standard. It is usually the most appropriate course of action to take in the type of house found in this district.

This example relates to a house which was in a poor condition having ONE LIVING ROOM, A KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS. There was no main drainage or water supply, no bathroom and no satisfactory kitchen.

ILLUSTRATION No.	1	-	the front elevation before improvement.
"	1(a)	-	after improvement.
"	2	-	the rear elevation before improvement.
"	2(a)	-	the rear elevation after improvement.
"	3	-	the main living room before improvement.
"	3(a)	-	the main living room after improvement. (provided from the original kitchen and living room)
"	4	-	Kitchen before improvement.
"	4(a)	-	new Kitchen, (provided from existing outbuilding)

The completed scheme resulted in a very satisfactory property having a LARGE LIVING ROOM, A DINING/KITCHEN, THREE BEDROOMS AND A BATHROOM.

(ii) STANDARD GRANTS:

These Grants are given primarily for the provision of bathrooms and hot water systems. Most old houses need more work than this to bring them to a really good standard but advantage is usually taken of this scheme where the owner is unable to afford or is unwilling to have the inconvenience of bringing the house up to the full Improvement Grant standard.

The following illustrations show the improvement of a house with Standard Grant assistance where the existing property was in quite good condition and a bathroom could conveniently be provided by constructing an extension on to the existing kitchen.

ILLUSTRATION No.	5	-	kitchen before improvement.
"	5(a)	-	kitchen after improvement, showing new doorway made to new bathroom.
"	6	-	rear elevation before improvement showing kitchen with lean-to, W.C., and fuel store.
"	6(a)	-	rear elevation after improvement which involved the demolition of the W.C. and fuel store and construction of the bathroom together with the rendering of the whole of the single storey extension.

It will be noted that owners of adjoining properties are encouraged to carry out matching schemes, in order to preserve the external appearance of the houses.



ILLUSTRATION 1 -
The front elevation
before improvement.



ILLUSTRATION 1(a) -
After improvement.



ILLUSTRATION 2 -

The rear elevation
before improvement.

ILLUSTRATION 2(a) -

The rear elevation
after improvement.

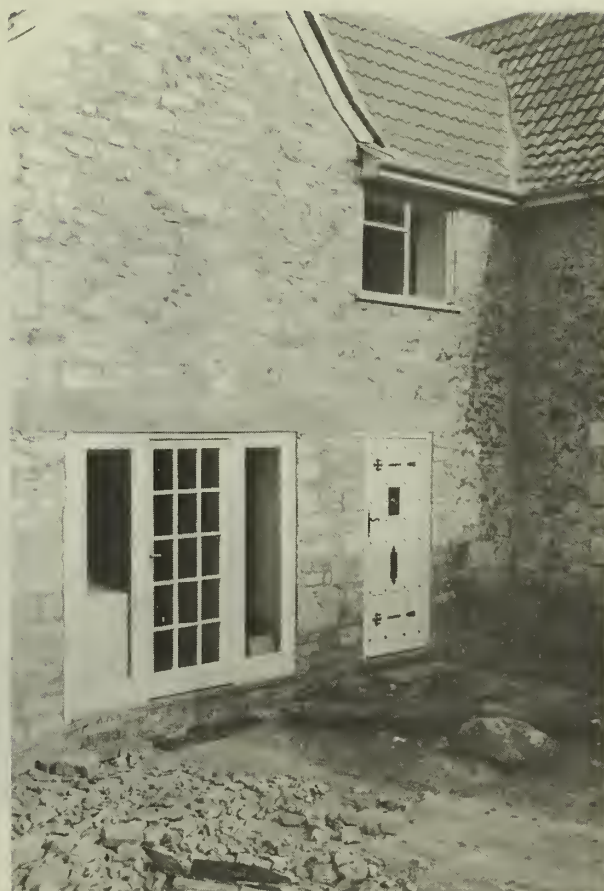




ILLUSTRATION 3 -
Main Living Room
before improvement



ILLUSTRATION 3(a) -
The Main Living Room
after improvement
provided from original
Kitchen and Living Room



ILLUSTRATION 4 -
Kitchen before
improvement.



ILLUSTRATION 4(a) -
New Kitchen
Provided from existing
outbuilding.



ILLUSTRATION 5 -
Kitchen before
improvement.

ILLUSTRATION 5(a) -
Kitchen after improvement
showing new doorway made
to new bathroom





ILLUSTRATION 6 -

Rear elevation before
improvement showing
Kitchen with lean-to
W.C. and fuel store



ILLUSTRATION 6(a) -

Rear Elevation after
improvement which
involved the demolition
of the W.C. and fuel
store and construction
of the bathroom together
with the rendering of
the whole of the single
storey rear extension.

E. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

The improved system of refuse collection was introduced in the parishes of Stonehouse, King's Stanley and Leonard Stanley in July. Letters were sent to all householders explaining the scheme fully.

The use of disposable polythene sack dustbin liners has proved popular both with householders and our refuse collectors.

The benefits anticipated in my report for 1969 have been fully realized and I am glad that approval has been given by the Council for the scheme to be extended in 1971 to bring in the parishes of Minchinhampton, Horsley, Woodchester and Rodborough and the Urban District of Nailsworth. Approximately 21,000 population will then be served by the new system leaving about 13,000 to be dealt with in 1972/73.

The bulky refuse collection service has continued to expand and plays an important part in keeping the district relatively free from dumping.

During the year parties of volunteers have cleared litter from commons, woods and beauty spots and we have co-operated by providing sacks and removing the accumulations collected.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping has continued at Ebley without complaint.

The following table shows the quantities of salvage collected and sold during the year:

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Weight:</u>				<u>Value:</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Qrs</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	296	1	1	0	2,812.	10.	11.
Scrap Iron	12	3	2	0	64.	4.	6.
Non-ferrous Metals	1	5	1	0	151.	13.	1.
Rags	2	18	0	0	34.	16.	0.
TOTAL:	312	8	0	0	£3,063.	4.	6.

2. HOUSING:

Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses.
(Position as at 31st December, 1970)

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	450
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	513
(c)	Total number of unfit houses.....	963
(d)	Number of houses demolished	335
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)...	295
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	333
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	963
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	100% of original programme.

STATISTICS for 1970:

A. SLUM CLEARANCE houses dealt with in 1970:

(a)	Demolished	3
(b)	Closed	21
(c)	Part closed	Nil
(d)	Made fit	11

B. NEW HOUSES AND FLATS completed in 1970:

(a)	Council (including 32 dwellings built for old people)	64
-----	---	----

C. HOUSING WAITING LIST:

Number waiting per thousand population	12.0
Number waiting per 100 properties	3.3
Old people	105
General Waiting List	260
	<u>365</u>

D. GRANTS DEALT WITH IN 1970:

(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

(i)	Applications approved	114
(ii)	Schemes completed	52
(iii)	Amount of Grant paid	£33,340. 0s. 0d.

(b) STANDARD GRANTS:

(i)	Applications approved	35
(ii)	Schemes completed	42
(iii)	Amount of Grant paid	£7,359. 15s. 7d.

(c) TOTAL OF GRANTS DEALT WITH:

1. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

(i) Approved:

Prior to Housing Act, 1969.....	608
Since Housing Act, 1969.....	128
Total:	736

(ii) Completed Schemes which were approved:

Prior to Housing Act, 1969	528
Since Housing Act, 1969.....	38
Total:	566

2. STANDARD GRANTS:

(i) Approved:

Prior to Housing Act, 1969.....	650
Since Housing Act, 1969.....	48
Total:	698

(ii) Completed Schemes which were approved:

Prior to Housing Act, 1969.....	572
Since Housing Act, 1969	25
Total:	597

E. NUMBER OF VISITS MADE TO HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

Initial Housing Inspections	39
Re-inspections following above	179
Visits re Discretionary Grants	371
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants	381
Visits re Standard Grants	17
Re-visits re Standard Grants	90
Visits following Complaints	7
Re-visits following Complaints	4
Visits re Qualification Certificates	13
Miscellaneous Visits	6
TOTAL:	1,107

F. HOUSING REPORT by Mr. E. RUSSELL, HOUSING MANAGER:

The Council have erected sixty-four dwellings during the year.

All the above dwellings are equipped with central heating, either by electricity or solid fuel, and thirty-two of the properties were specially for old people.

Ninety-nine tenants have now taken advantage of the scheme for installing night storage heating, while a further twenty-seven are awaiting the installation of this system.

A pilot scheme of modernising twelve flats at Stonehouse was carried out when kitchens were modernised, exterior walls and ceilings lined and electric night storage heating and water heating provided.

The number of families re-housed during the year was two hundred and seven, and the number of applicants on the waiting list is three hundred and sixty-five of which it is considered that two hundred and eighty-four merit consideration.

(Signed): E. RUSSELL,
Housing Manager.

3. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

Table indicating the number of Licences and Caravans controlled:

Total number of Licensed Caravan Sites	37
Total number of Licences issued during 1970 (including renewals)..	9
Number of Licences refused during 1970	2
Number of applications where Planning Consent refused	2
Number of Caravans estimated on Licensed Sites	182
Number of Sites complying with Licence Conditions	37
Number of visits and inspections re Caravan Sites	129

4. RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

Number of Factories registered under Section 2	4
Number of Factories licensed under Section 6/7	3
Number of Registered Premises holding B.S.A. Licences	3
Number of samples of Filling Materials taken during year	1

5. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT:

Total number of Premises licensed under the Act	5
Number of new premises licensed during 1970	2
Number of Inspections carried out at Registered Premises	11

6. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964:

Total number of Dealers registered under the Act	6
Number of new Dealers registered during 1970	2
Number of visits to Dealers	5

7. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

A. THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956:

Number of visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution ..	123
Number of Smoke Observations taken	3
Number of applications received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Act	2
Number of applications approved	2
Number of applications not approved	Nil

B. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968:

Number of visits	3
Number of applications received under Section 6 (Chimney Heights)	2
Number of applications approved.....	2
Number of applications not approved	Nil

8. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

Total number of Complaints received	27
Total number of visits of all kinds	67

9. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956:

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Number of applications received for registration	1
Number of applications granted	1
Total number of Registered Premises	27

PART 1 of the Act:1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	-	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authorities.	109	84	3	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	109	84	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	4	4	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending list to the Council
Carding etc. of Buttons, etc.	6	1
Making of Wearing Apparel	9	-
TOTAL:	15	1

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

11. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

The number and types of visits, action taken and defects dealt with, etc., are set out in the following tables which are in the form required by the Ministry of Labour in the annual reports from local authorities.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	4	54	8
Retail Shops	5	110	16
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	1	7	1
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	5	16	6
Fuel Storage Depots ...	-	6	-
TOTAL:	15	193	31

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS 121

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR:

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	162
Retail Shops	313
Wholesale departments, warehouses	25
Catering establishments open to the public...	133
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	9
TOTAL:	646

Total Males 248

Total Females 398

PROSECUTIONS:

Number instituted during the year Nil

EXEMPTIONS:

Number of applications received Nil

ACCIDENTS :

Number reported 1

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED:

Structural defects	20
Want of Cleanliness	5
Overcrowding	0
Temperature	3
Ventilation	10
Lighting	9
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences	7
Insufficient or defective washing facilities	9
Thermometers not provided	13
Lack of Drinking Water	0
Inadequate Cloakroom Facilities	7
Inadequate Seating Facilities	0
Inadequate Eating Facilities	1
Inadequate First Aid	11
Unsatisfactory Condition of Floors, Passages and Stairways	7
Dangerous Machinery	0
Dangerous Acts	0
Other matters	12

TOTAL: 114

12. FOOD PREMISES:

The various Food Premises in the District are set out in the following tables, together with the number of visits made to each of them:

A. FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955/57:

(a) Number of Ice Cream Premises registered	108
Number of Registrations during 1970	11
Number of Inspections	51
(b) Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, etc.	24
Number of Inspections	47
(c) Dairies - number of premises on Register	17
Number of Registrations during 1970	1
Number of Inspections	10

B. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 - Section 154:

(a) Number of Food Storage Premises registered	4
Number of Registrations during 1970	0
(b) Number of Hawkers of Food registered	15
Number of Registrations during 1970	2
Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by Registered Hawkers	25
Number of Inspections	17

C. UNREGISTERED PREMISES:

	<u>Number in Area.</u>	<u>Number of Visits.</u>
Butchers	18	38
Fishmongers	5	10
General Grocers	106	140
Bakehouses, etc.	10	25
Sugar Confectioners	50	12
Public Houses & Off Licences	74	46
Hotels	11	18
Restaurants and Cafes	15	31
Industrial Canteens	20	21
Places of Entertainment ...	16	1
Chemists	5	1
Food Preparation Premises ..	7	8
Nursing Homes	9	0
	346	351

D. OTHER VISITS:

Inspection of Food	20
Sampling of Food	2
Educational (Food Hygiene)	11
Miscellaneous	25
Mobile Traders	17
	75

E. INSPECTION OF FOOD:

(i) The following goods were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

Canned and meat products	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Frozen meat and meat products	185 packets
Frozen Poultry	5 chickens.
Fresh Fish - Haddock	8 lbs
" " - Kippers	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Frozen Fish - Cod	55 packets
" " - Haddock	11 "
" " - Plaice	24 "
" " - Kippers	24 "
Fish Cakes, Fingers, Rissoles, etc.....	82 "
Frozen Vegetables	145 "
Puffed Pastry	20 "
Mousse	42 Cartons
Ice Cream	107 "

F. INSPECTION OF POULTRY:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

G. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the district and no samples of liquid egg were taken.

H. ICE CREAM:

49 samples of ice cream and 21 samples of iced lollies were taken during 1970. The results of the 70 samples are shown:

Ice Cream:

Grade I	36
II	10
III	3
IV	Nil
	49

Iced Lollies:

Satisfactory	20
Fair	1
	21

A total of 108 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream.

I. EXTRANEIOUS MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS:

Number of complaints	10
Number of cases where proceedings instituted..	3
Number of successful prosecutions	3

J. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960:

The following table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year:-

Repairs and Improvements	52
Limewashed or cleansed	48
Improvements to equipment, etc.....	44
Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences	17
Inadequate Hot and Cold Water Supplies	9
Lack of, or defective, washhand basins, towels, etc....	10
Lack of First Aid Materials	9
Lack of Clothing Accommodation	7
Lack of, or defective, sinks, etc.....	8
Insufficient Lighting or Ventilation	6
Lack of proper temperature control	1
Improvement to Stores	19
	230

13. WATER SUPPLY:

Samples taken from private wells and springs:

Total number of bacteriological samples taken 56

Number of bacteriological samples satisfactory 37

Number of bacteriological samples polluted 19

56

Total number of swimming pool samples taken 4

Number of swimming pool samples satisfactory 4

Total number of all samples taken during 1970 60

All mains water samples taken regularly by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were reported as satisfactory for a public supply.

14. BUILDING SECTION:

A. DEPOSITED PLANS:

999 Plans were deposited during 1970 representing a monthly average of 83.

B. HOUSE BUILDING:

68 private houses and 64 Council houses were completed during 1970, a total of 132. At the end of the year there were approximately 100 private houses and 61 Council houses under construction.

C. GENERAL BUILDING WORK:

Miscellaneous building works were completed on 389 premises. This figure does not include new houses.

D. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT:

69 premises are currently licensed for the storage of petroleum or petroleum mixtures. During 1970 four installations have closed down.

15. SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS:

Water supply, including sampling	70
Swimming Pools	17
Stables and Piggeries	18
Disinfestation of filthy and verminous premises	12
Refuse Collection and Disposal	615
Rodent Control (including work in sewers)	1243
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	337
General Complaints	108
Tents and Caravans.....	129
Schools	3
Places of Entertainment	1
Hairdressers	18
Infectious Disease and Disinfections	16
Rag Flock	2
Atmospheric Pollution	126
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	89
Noise Abatement	67
Animal Boarding Establishments	11
Abandoned Vehicles	38
Poultry Farms	83
Scrap Metal Dealers	5
Health Education	13
Launderettes	4
	3025

ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTORS:

Sewer Extensions, Engineering and Surveying Inspections
carried out by Public Health Inspectors in addition to
their normal duties 299

TOTAL:

3324

NAILSWORTH
URBAN DISTRICT.

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge.

Clerk of the Council:

B. E. Ellaway, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. E. A. Hurn
M. W. Baker, Esq.
D. McKellar, Esq.

Mrs. P. J. Smith
P. K. Wharf, Esq.
G. C. Mills, Esq., J.P., C.C.

Dr. D. I. Rees.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. R. Humpidge

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:	A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor:	A. T. Pepper, Diploma of P.H.I.E.B., Cert. of Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. (Until 6th December, 1970.)
Authorised Meat Inspectors/ Technical Assistants:	W.F.Carnell, R.S.H.Cert.of Meat Inspection. B. Lunn, A.M.R.S.H.
Pests Officer:	B. Lunn, in addition to his normal duties of Meat Inspector.
Clerk:	Miss A. Price.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1970 was another year of steady progress and increased work in most branches of the Department's responsibilities.

More houses were dealt with under the Housing Acts and there was a continuing demand for information regarding the renovation and modernisation of unfit and sub-standard dwellings. The Council continued their policy of either making Closing Orders or long term Demolition Orders to allow owners of unfit houses time to consider bringing them up to the required standard.

Although more work was done to advertise the availability of Improvement Grants and to advise owners and tenants on them, the number of completed schemes was disappointing. The number of tenanted houses improved with the assistance of Grants was again very small.

Figures for the number of plans considered are misleading in that fairly large estates may be covered by one overall plan. In fact, during 1970 the foundations were laid for a large upsurge in the number of private dwellings being constructed in Nailsworth.

As mentioned in the Report new trunk sewers were started which will cater for any foreseeable future expansion of Nailsworth.

Problems were again encountered with meat inspection. This is a very difficult statutory duty, as it involves always having three meat inspectors on the production line of the bacon factory, when killing takes place on four afternoons every week throughout the year. A total of 53,413 pigs were inspected and the income to assist with the inspection costs was £2,003.

Because of the standing commitment for meat inspection and the necessity to do building inspections when required, it was not possible to do many essential and desirable public health duties.

My Deputy, Mr. A. T. Pepper, left in December, when he obtained a desirable appointment with another local authority. He had been a reliable and conscientious servant of the Council.

Once again I would like to express my appreciation for the assistance given to me by the Chairman and members of the Council. My thanks are also due to the support I receive from my staff and other officers of the Council.

Yours truly,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
NAILSWORTH,
Glos.

1. HOUSING:

STATUTORY ACTION:

A. Clearance Areas: None were made.

B. Individual Unfit Houses:

<u>Slum Clearance:</u>	Demolition Orders made.....	3
	Houses demolished	0
	Houses closed	4
	Undertakings accepted	0
	Part Houses closed	0
	Houses made fit	19

C. Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses:

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	120
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	71
(c)	Total number of unfit houses	191
(d)	Number of houses demolished	15
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)	96
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	35
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	146
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	76.4%

D. Statutory Overcrowding:

There are now no known cases of statutory overcrowding.

INFORMAL ACTION:

A. Housing and Public Health Acts:

Seventeen houses were repaired.

B. Houses in Multiple Occupation:

There are now no known cases of multiple occupation in Nailsworth.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

<u>Number completed since commencement of scheme.</u>		<u>Number completed during 1970.</u>	<u>Total as % of inhabited properties.</u>
Discretionary	84	Discretionary.....	6
Standard	69	Standard	8
- '95 -			

ERECTION OF HOUSES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

4 houses were completed during the year, and 59 houses were under construction at the end of December, whilst 60 miscellaneous building works were completed this year.

SUMMARY OF PLANS CONSIDERED DURING THE YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH 1969:

	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Plans submitted under Town Planning Acts ...	92	72
Plans submitted under Building Regulations..	82	87
Miscellaneous Plans submitted.....	9	6
	<u>183</u>	<u>165</u>

COUNCIL HOUSING:

A. Number of Council owned houses: 334.

B. Comparable table of Waiting Lists:

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council Houses	10	14	19	19	20
Applicants for 1-bedroom dwellings...	28	26	21	10	20
Applicants for 2-bedroom dwellings...	33	37	29	43	32
Applicants for 3-bedroom dwellings...	6	6	5	11	4
Applicants for 4-bedroom dwellings...	-	-	2	2	1
Applicants residing outside District.	83	48	83	92	125
	<u>160</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>202</u>

C. Comparable table of tenancies granted during the year:

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Transfer of tenancies	3	3	4	2	15
New tenancies of existing Council Houses	13	13	9	10	34
Tenancies of new Houses	52	-	-	21	24

D. Council Building Programme:

Early in 1970 the first phase of the new site known as Nortonwood was started. It comprises ten 3-bedroom houses, ten 2-bedroom houses and four 1-bedroom flats. All dwellings are to full Parker Morris standard with gas or electric central heating, etc. Nortonwood will eventually accommodate some 300 to 400 dwellings to a 'Radburn' type of layout.

Preparations were in an advanced stage at the end of the year for thirty more dwellings to be erected in Phase 2 of Nortonwood. A Housing Association were also about to commence erecting 32 flats for elderly people near the centre of the town.

2. WATER SUPPLIES:

The results of Water Samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors are as follows:

Bacteriological Examination:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains	13	13	0
Private piped supply.	30	20	10
Wells	0	0	0
Springs	2	0	2
Roof water tanks.....	0	0	0
	<u>45</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>12</u>

Chemical Analysis:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No. samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains	1	1	0
Private piped supply.	2	2	0
Wells	0	0	0
Springs	0	0	0
Roof water tanks	0	0	0
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

Total number of samples taken: 48.

All mains water samples taken regularly by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board were reported as satisfactory for a public supply.

3. SEWERAGE:

A. SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The majority of the District is sewered to the Joint Sewerage Board's Disposal Works at Stanley Downton. There are three small private sewage disposal plants in the District, and all septic tanks and cesspools are emptied once a year, free of charge to the occupiers, by the Council's Contractors.

B. MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS:

A contribution is made towards the cost of the maintenance of the Trunk Sewer, but all sewers within the District are maintained by the Council's direct labour force.

C. CONNECTIONS TO SEWERS:

24 new dwellings and 2 existing houses were connected to the sewers.

D. UNSEWERED AREAS IN NAILSWORTH:

No new sewers were provided this year except in conjunction with new Estates.

E. NEW TRUNK SEWERS:

Work commenced on the provision of a new large sewer to replace the one laid in about 1906 to enable Minchinhampton, Box, and Norsley (villages in the Stroud Rural area), to be connected to the joint system.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:A. MEAT INSPECTION:

Number of pigs, including sows and boars,
killed and inspected..... 53,413.

All diseases and abnormal conditions except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned 341 42,752 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or
organ was condemned 33,017 87,275 lbs.
% of carcasses with disease or
abnormal conditions other than T.B. 62.45%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned 3 416 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or
organ was condemned 942 20,590 lbs.
% of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis 1.79%

Total Weight of Meat and Offal condemned as unfit for human
consumption was 67 tons. 18 cwt. 2 qtrs. 1 lb.

Imported Food Regulations:

Since the above mentioned Regulations have come into force,
110 consignments of imported food have been inspected, consisting
of the following:

3,842 bales of bacon.

2,286 lbs. of imported bacon were condemned during
the year.

B. FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE:1. Icecream:

26 samples of icecream were taken during 1970. The results are
as shown:

Grade	Mobiles.				Premises.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Soft Icecream	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	2
Other Icecream	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-

2. Shops, Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishments:

	Total number of premises.	Number of premises complying with Section 16, Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Number of premises to which Section 19 applies.	Number complying with Section 19.
Retail Grocers	7	7	7	7
Dutchers	4	4	4	4
Bakers	4	4	4	4
General Stores	4	4	4	4
Licensed Premises	11	11	11	11
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens	2	2	2	2
Confectioners	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	2	2	2	2
Fish Fryers	1	1	1	1
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Icecream Factory	1	1	1	1
Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Cafes	1	1	1	1
	45	45	45	45

3. Inspection of Other Food:

Food found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily
surrendered was as follows:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Fresh Meat	1	0	60
Canned Meat		1	31
Other Canned Foods	-	-	-
Other Foods			87
TOTAL:	1	2	66

5. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

(a) Registration and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year.	Number of Registered Premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices	0	13	10
Retail Shops	0	33	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	0	1	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	0	4	0
Fuel Storage Depots ...	0	1	0
TOTAL:	0	52	16

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
Registered Premises under the Act 16.

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

<u>Under Section:</u>	<u>No. found.</u>
4. Cleanliness	0
5. Overcrowding	0
6. Temperature	0
7. Ventilation	0
8. Lighting	0
9. Sanitary Conveniences ..	0
10. Washing Facilities	0
11. Supply of Drinking Water	0
12. Clothing Accommodation	0
13. Sitting Facilities	0
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	0
15. Eating Facilities	0
16. Floors, passages and stairs	0
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery	0
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	0
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery..	0
23. Prohibition of heavy work	0
24. First Aid general provisions	2
Other Matters	2
TOTAL:	<u>4</u>

(c) Exemptions:

Number of applications received Nil

(d) Prosecutions:

Number instituted and completed during year Nil

(e) Reported Accidents: Nil

6. FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

(i) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Class of Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	8	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL:	40	10	-	-

(ii) Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred H.M. by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of Outworkers Nil

7. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

A successful Court case was taken in respect of a continuing nuisance caused by the barking of dogs, which had been accommodated in pens outside a house in a residential area.

Informal action cured the nuisance caused by a steam release valve in a factory. Similarly a discussion with Contractors led to the re-positioning of a compressor and the muffling of the road drills, thus considerably reducing the noise levels at the site.

8. PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936:

Visits were made on all 12 registered premises with a special emphasis on electrical safety; a few faults were found and the necessary action will be taken. One licence holder withdrew his licence.

9. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

Eight Caravans are stationed on the three licensed sites in Nailsworth, all of which comply with the Conditions laid down.

No contraventions were found on routine inspection.

10. RODENT CONTROL:

A. The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in District.	1,696	9
2. Total number of properties inspected following notification:	25	2
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	15	2
(b) Mice	10	2
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification:	52	1
Number infested by:		
(a) Rats	36	0
(b) Mice	4	0

B. SEWERS:

Owing to pressure of work within the Department, testing for rat infestation was not carried out during the year, but arrangements have been made to carry out this work early in the new year.

11. PEST CONTROL:

(a) Pigeon Problem:

This problem has been with us again and continues to be a 'hardy annual' and considerable work has been put into the extermination of these pests; but, with all our efforts, their number remain static.

(b) Various:

There was a considerable decrease in the calls to dispose of wasps' nests although we had to deal with fleas, flies, cockroaches and ants.

12. SUMMARY OF VISITS:

Housing and Associated Matters	268
Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection	841
General Public Health	551
Surveying	1,355
TOTAL:	3,015

STROUD
URBAN DISTRICT.

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

G. M. Smith, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. D. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

COUNCILLORS:

C. B. Apperley, Esq.	A. L. Fitches, Esq.
L. M. Bennett, Esq.	J. Hillier, Esq.
G. H. Bullock, Esq.	T. John, Esq., J.P.
T. B. Cameron, Esq.	J. Nottingham, Esq.
D. E. Church, Esq.	Mrs. P. E. Parker.
A. F. H. Clinch, Esq.	W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.
E. J. Goode, Esq., O.B.E., M.A.	W. Strong, Esq.
Mrs. L. M. Fern.	J. W. Webber, Esq.

Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee:

W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B. Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	G. G. Critchley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspectors:	T. H. Portlock, M.A.P.H.I. J. M. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil:	Vacancy.
Pests Officer and General Assistant:	J. H. R. Matthews.
Public Health Department Clerks:	Mrs. S. E. Solomon Miss S. D. Winfield

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present my twentieth Annual Report, that for the year 1970.

On this occasion I would like to draw particular attention to a survey of private houses, carried out during the past three years. As members will know, it has been the policy of the Council to encourage the improvement of as many private houses as possible. It was decided, therefore, to survey areas of houses in various parts of the District,

- (a) to ascertain details of those houses which could be improved, and,
- (b) to interview the owners of such houses, to offer advice on possible schemes of improvement and to give information on Improvement Grants.

A comprehensive summary of the survey is contained in the following tables and certain facts, I feel, merit comment.

In selecting areas for survey it was decided to look in particular for districts likely to contain tenanted houses. A trend towards owner-occupation had been expected but in the event the proportion of 86% owner-occupied houses against 14% tenanted was surprisingly large.

Again it was anticipated that many tenanted houses would be found lacking in standard amenities but the number deficient in one or more amenities - 101 out of 149 - was depressingly high. In this respect it is apparent that many owners of tenanted houses do not regard the phased rent increases which can be claimed following modernisation and improvement, under the provisions of the Housing Act 1969 and the Rent (Control of Increases) Act 1969, as being sufficiently attractive from an investment point of view. In practice it is found that tenanted houses, upon becoming void, are seldom re-let. On the other hand when such a house is sold with vacant possession, an excellent opportunity always presents itself to secure a really worthwhile improvement.

One factor that has always been apparent is the reluctance of many old people to have structural alterations made to their homes. In the case of owner-occupiers, the using-up of capital has often to be carefully considered, apart from the upheaval aspect. No attempt is made to bring pressure to bear in such cases.

Finally, it is most satisfying to note that of the 393 houses surveyed and found lacking in some or all of the standard amenities, applications for Grants were subsequently received in respect of 105.

Housing Surveys 1968 - 1971.

During the past three years surveys of the following areas have been made:-

Belmont Road: Bisley Road (part)
 Bisley Old Road (part)
 Cashes Green area (Etheldene Road/Old Hill/Springfield Road/
 Westrip Lane (part)).
 Central Road: Churchfield Road and Lower Churchfield Road:
 Dorrington Terrace - Upper and Lower: Kitesnest Lane:
 Rodborough area Bath Road (part) /Field Road/Rodborough Hill(part)
 Lower Spillmans/Middle Spillmans/Spillmans Pitch/Spillmans Road):
 Slad Road:
 Uplands area (All Saints Road/Folly Lane(part)/Middle Street/
 Springfield Road/Upper Springfield Road/Uplands Road).

Summary of Survey:

Number of houses surveyed..... 1,067

Owner/occupied and void 918 (86%)
 Tenanted 149 (14%)

Analysis of Survey:

Type of occupation	No. of Houses	With all amenities	Lacking some amenities	Lacking all amenities
Owner/occupied	913	626	193	94
Void	5			5
Tenanted	149	48	55	46
Totals:	1,067	674 (63.2%)	248 (23.2%)	145 (13.6)

Specific amenities lacking:

Type of occupation	Bath	Hot & cold water to bath	Wash basin	Hot & cold water to wash basin	Satisfactory sink	Hot & cold water to sink	Satisfactory internal W.C.
Owner/occupied and void	199 (21.7%)	203 (22.0%)	218 (23.7%)	234 (25.5%)	5 (0.5%)	120 (13.1%)	230 (25.1%)
Tenanted	97 (65.1%)	96 (64.4%)	99 (66.5%)	101 (67.8%)	6 (4.0%)	55 (36.9%)	96 (64.4%)
TOTALS:	296 (27.7%)	299 (28.0%)	317 (29.7%)	335 (31.4%)	11 (1.0%)	175 (16.4%)	326 (30.6%)

The statistical details for 1970 follow and I would like to thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee and all members of the Council for their interest and support during the year: the staff of the Department for the work accomplished; and officers of other Departments for their continued co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Midland House,
London Road,
STROUD.

1. SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR:

Housing and associated matters.....	2,146
Food Hygiene, Sampling and Meat Inspection ..	2,251
General Environmental Hygiene	1,195
Total:	<u>5,592</u>

2. HOUSING:

A. SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME - position as at 31.12.70.

(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	337
(c) Total number of unfit houses	711
(d) Number of houses demolished	438
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished).....	82
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants	176
(g) Total number dealt with to date	696
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	97.9%

B. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:

(T. G. Askew, B.Sc., C.Eng., F.I.Mun.E., M.I.C.E.)

(a) Number of Council Houses erected 1970	Nil
(b) Number of Council Flats erected 1970	12
(c) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1970.....	125
(d) Number of Private Enterprise Flats erected 1970	16
(e) Number of Council Houses under construction(31/12/70)	Nil
(f) Number of Council Flats under construction (31/12/70)	83
(g) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction at 31/12/70	121
(h) Number of Private Enterprise Flats under construction at 31/12/70	Nil

Improvement Grants:

(i) Total number of houses which have been improved by
Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private Houses	261
Council Houses	56

(ii) Total number of houses improved by Standard Grants
since commencement of Scheme:

Private Houses	320
Council Houses	585

1970:

Discretionary Grants:

Private Houses	39
Council Houses	Nil

Standard Grants:

Private Houses	29
Council Houses	1

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER:
(F. J. Pugh, A.I.H.M.)

At the 31st December, 1970, the waiting list for Council Houses was as follows:

Sub-tenant applications	118
Tenant applications (excluding Slum Clearance)	42
Applications for aged persons' accommodation	103
Applications from childless couples.	24
Road widening/improvement schemes and Slum Clearance	27
TOTAL:	<u>314</u>

During the year 65 families were re-housed and in order to make better use of the available accommodation 40 transfers and exchanges were effected.

D. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

3. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

The three caravan sites within the District accommodate eight caravans. All are used on a permanent residential basis and none gives rise to any problems.

4. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

The number of complaints alleging noise nuisance has remained at a quite high level, indicative of public awareness of noise problems and an appreciation that something can usually be done about them.

Particular enterprises which were previously heavily productive of noise complaints are noted now as giving rise to a very greatly diminished number and proportion of complaints. Public awareness is now found to relate to a great and wide variety of noise sources, by no means confined to industrial processes.

3. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

A. POST MORTEM INSPECTION:

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, etc., condemned.

	Cattle exc. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1,561	1	113	2,953	1,901
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	3	4	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	602	-	-	211	333
% affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	38.6%	100%	2.7%	7.3%	17.8%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	4
% affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	.21%
Cysticercosis:	1	-	-	-	-

The income derived from charges for meat inspection during the year was £344. 12s. Od.

B. POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

C. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

There are no pasteurisation plants within the District. No samples of liquid egg were taken.

D. MILK SUPPLIES:

No samples of raw milk were taken during the year.

E. ICE CREAM:

In relation to the sale of "loose" ice cream, and the distribution of ice cream through Cash and Carry wholesale outlets, the arrangements agreed in the previous year with interested parties have continued to operate satisfactorily.

In the general field of ice cream distribution, attention has been concentrated on the methods, and especially the sterilisation techniques, used in the storage and handling of the products. Proper methods are well and widely understood and it is found, with only slight and quickly corrected exceptions, that they are routine practice throughout.

F. EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD AND SUNDRY FOOD COMPLAINTS:

Total number of complaints received 25

The following table indicates the numbers and types of faulty processing or handling which were found, on investigation, to lie behind the complaints:

	Canned foods	Prepacked (other than canned) foods	General foods
<u>Extraneous Matter:</u>			
(a) Biological	2	2	5
(b) Non-biological	2	-	1
<u>Mould or other unsoundness:</u>			
(a) Faulty packing	4	3	1
(b) Overkeeping	-	4	1
Total:	8	9	8

The figures show that about 66% of all complaints related to canned and other prepacked foods. Referring only to instances of mould and other unsoundness, about the same proportion (66%) were attributable to manufacturing, packing and bulk distribution faults, and not to poor practice at retail level.

G. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED:

(a) Fresh foods and unpackaged preserved foods:

	Cwts.	lbs.
Meat and meat products	2	84
Poultry		71
Wet and cured fish		68

4 cwts. approx.

(b) Canned and packaged foods:

	Cwts.	lbs.
Meat and meat products	2	18
Vegetables	2	66
Fruit and preserves	6	40
Soups		38
Fish	1	10
Milk and milk products		96
Cereals, sweetening compounds and flavourings		44
Cheese		38

14 cwts. 14 lbs.

(c) Deep-frozen foodstuffs:

All types 7 cwts. 56 lbs.

Condemnation in all these cases resulted from the breakdown of refrigeration apparatus over periods not less, and usually a good deal

longer, than three hours. Very serious difficulties of this kind were anticipated from the industrial dispute affecting the electric power industry. In the event, the expected difficulties were minimised to almost negligible proportions by the general adoption of makeshift insulation precautions on which the Department's advice was widely propagated among the trade interests concerned.

It is worthwhile emphasising the considerable public health dangers (quite apart from effects leading to unsaleability of goods to customers of discrimination) which can arise from the occasional practice of "taking a chance" by re-freezing foods which have, for any reason been partly thawed-out during storage or display for sale.

H. TYPES AND NUMBER OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS:

(i)	Total number of premises	179
(ii)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Personal Washing Facilities) ...	179
(iii)	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Facilities for washing food and equipment) ...	135
(iv)	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	135

The table below sets out Food Businesses in relation to the categories of trade carried on in them. Many businesses trade in more than one category and the figures given reflect this.

Retail distribution;

General foods (grocery, sweets, confectionery)	55
Bakery confectionery	36
Butchers	13
Greengrocers	19
Fresh fish, game, etc.....	4
<u>Bakeries</u>	4
<u>Residential hotels</u>	5
<u>Licensed public houses</u>	44
<u>Canteens</u> (schools, hospitals, factories)	14
<u>Cafes, restaurants, snack bars, clubs</u> ...	14
<u>Fried fish, etc.</u>	4
<u>Warehouses</u>	3

I. REGISTERED PREMISES:

Certain types of businesses are required to be registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:

Storage and sale of ice cream	55
Preparation and manufacture of preserved meats, etc...	3

J. FOOD HAWKERS (MOBILE SHOPS):

Number of premises registered	5
Number of firms and individuals registered for operation in the area of mobile shops	11
Total number of vehicles registered	18
Actual number of vehicles known to operate in the District	10

4. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year.
Offices	5	70	30
Retail Shops	6	151	71
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	7	2
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	-	13	13
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
TOTAL:	11	242	116

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 230

B. ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR:

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	480
Retail Shops	768
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	48
Catering Establishments open to the public	102
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	2
TOTAL:	1,404

Total Males 539
Total Females 865

5. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS' PREMISES:

New registrations 1 (transfer to new premises)
Business discontinued 1
Total registered 24

6.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961:PART I:1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	7	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority.	113	102	5	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	118	109	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	5	5	-	2	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133 (1)(c)
Making of Wearing Apparel	10

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

7. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

With continual monitoring now discontinued, it is only possible to pass subjective judgement on the general conditions under this heading which affect the District. It would appear that there has been no increase during the year in the overall load of atmospheric pollutants descending upon the area.

The Department's work in this field has been concerned with particular sporadic sources of pollution, by no means all of which were the subject of public complaint; with the scrutiny of plans involving new or altered furnace installations subject to legislation; and with technical calculations related to the prevention of any nuisance from new or altered plant. In addition, and although particles of vegetable origin are not normally regarded as pollution, attention has been necessary to the prevention of unduly concentrated emissions of such material from one industrial source.

8. WATER SUPPLY:

- (a) The water supply of the area and its several parts has been generally satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) The few independent supplies continuing in use have been kept under surveillance. Contamination of these has continued at scarcely significant levels. The opportunity continues to be taken, wherever practicable, to connect every property to mains supply.
- (c) A population of about 19,000 occupies about 6,700 houses, of which only 9 are not served by mains water. No standpipes fed from public mains are in use for domestic water supply.
- (d) Fluoride content of water supplies in the district is negligible - a trace only is present.

9. STRATFORD PARK SWIMMING POOLS:

The installation and operation of new chlorination plant has proved beneficial. Routine "on site" chemical checks indicated that very acceptable chlorine and pH levels were readily maintained under all conditions. Consequently, only four samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory. Somewhat excessive chlorination was called for during a very busy period when suspected Typhoid carriers were thought to be "at large" in the district and this demand was comfortably met by the new plant.

10. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

There are three licensed premises in the District, two of which are also registered for the sale of animal feeding stuffs. The relevant legal requirements are satisfactorily complied with in each case.

11. RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT:

There are no premises in the District which require to be licensed under the Act.

Four premises are registered for storage of materials to which the Act applies.

12. DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME:

Number of Notices served during the year.....	Nil
Number of Bins newly supplied	58
Number of replacement Bins supplied	37
Number of Bins privately supplied following informal notices	Nil
Number of additional Bins supplied	2

13. PEST CONTROL:

Properties other than sewers.	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in District.	7,925	23
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	631	4
(b) No. infested by:		
(i) Rats	293	3
(ii) Mice	238	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,609	16
(b) No. infested by:		
(i) Rats	227	4
(ii) Mice	200	2

14. REPORTS BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Investigations continue on the capacities and flows of the Trunk Sewer system, and discussions have taken place with Ministry and River Board officials. Rainfall and flow recordings are being made. By the end of the year the Joint Committee's Nailsworth Valley Scheme was well under way, and its completion will make possible the removal of quantities of infiltration water which are now carried to the disposal works. A small sewer extension has been made at Ebbley connecting up 4 properties, and a second for 4 properties near Bowbridge is planned to commence early in 1971.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

There were no changes in the collection and disposal arrangements during 1970.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

A new site for the Cainscross convenience has been found and Planning Permission obtained.

